



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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5 March 1991

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Museveni Opens ACP/EEC Conference in Kampala

EA2602174591 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1700 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Report on Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni opening the 12th session of the ACP/EEC, African, Caribbean, Pacific/EEC, Joint Assembly in Kampala on 25 February]

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has welcomed the Lome IV Convention as an improvement on the earlier conventions. The president, who was opening the 12th session of the joint ACP/EEC assembly in Kampala this afternoon, pointed out that the Lome IV Convention explicitly recognizes that the ACP/EEC cooperation should be used to add value to our raw materials and to increase ACP countries' participation in the processing, marketing, distribution, and transportation of commodity exports to the EEC. For us in Uganda, he said, this is a very important advance because we believe that there must be a fundamental change in our productive structures in order to achieve backward and forward linkages in the economy. He told the delegates that adding value to a primary product is a first and critical stage in this process.

President Museveni further told the delegation that Ugandans are great believers in regional economic integration as a means to economic liberation. I am convinced, he declared, that only through regional cooperation can Africa ever hope to transform her economies into modern industrialized economies capable of dynamic growth and development. He therefore welcomed the clarification of the procedures for implementing regional cooperation programs under the Lome IV Convention.

In the area of finance, he welcomed the recognition of the debt problem, which has been covered in a new chapter in the convention, as well as the inclusion, for the first time in these conventions, of a mechanism for financial structural adjustment programs based on socially and politically sustainable premises.

He said in the past the community discriminated between the ACP states, and this was very much resented. Under Lome IV however, this discrimination has been removed. This, he said, will greatly improve the relationship between the EEC and the ACP countries as a whole.

He said the substantial increase under Lome IV in the financial terms of 40 percent in nominal and 20 percent in real terms over Lome III is generous given the financial stringency the world over, but he called for more aid to alleviate the plight of ACP states and developing countries in general on the issues of resource transfer, debt, and multilateral trade negotiations.

On the problem of foreign debts, Mr. Museveni called on the international community to focus more effectively on the need for debt reduction and debt cancellation. He

said the debt crisis is a fundamental problem which requires fundamental solutions. Without drastic reduction in the debt, he said, the debt-distressed countries will find that the 1990's are not yet another [word indistinct] decade but a decade of economic catastrophe and sociopolitical disaster.

Unless these countries are helped, he went on, to restore the health of their economies, the surpluses required to service their external debts will be obtained through the compression of imports, monetary squeeze, and cuts in consumption, investment, and real wages, all of which in many of these countries are already at socially unacceptably low levels. I therefore, he declared, call upon the international community to spare no efforts in the search for more imaginative and comprehensive solutions to the debt crisis. [passage omitted]

Museveni Addresses Session

EA2702173091 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1405 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Live relay of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's speech opening the 12th session of the ACP/EEC, African, Caribbean, Pacific/EEC Joint Assembly in Kampala on 25 February]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] On the 7th of this month I chaired the sixth summit of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. The meetings took place in Zimbabwe. It was agreed that the economic sanctions against South Africa should not be lifted until the various declarations of intent by Mr. de Klerk to end apartheid are translated into concrete measures. [applause] Until the majority in South Africa are fully involved in a democratic political process and until the issues of political prisoners and exiles are satisfactorily resolved, we cannot talk of removing pressure against the apartheid system. I therefore appeal to the friends of Africa not to relax the pressure you have been exerting on the apartheid regime, pressure which is beginning to yield some dividends.

The dying apartheid has to be approached with caution; it could be more dangerous. There is some confusion in some parts of the world. They seem to think that what our people are struggling for in South Africa is sharing buses with the white people—such trivialities. I don't think our people really care whether they ride in the same bus or not with the white people in South Africa. What they want is one man one vote. [applause] [passage omitted]

Of course Mr. de Klerk has taken a good measure. We welcome it, and I have asked our brothers of the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] how they estimate Mr. de Klerk.

They have all said that Mr. de Klerk is an honest man [applause], but an honest man must be put in a context. I think in Uganda I am not very dishonest [laughter and

applause], but there so many wrong things which go on in Uganda despite my honesty. [laughter] So we cannot make history according to honesty or otherwise of people, of individuals. When we are talking about history we are talking about movement, a process. Process is something that supersedes individuals like myself or Mr. de Klerk or anybody else. [passage omitted]

What stops the process now being irreversible? Suppose there is a military coup against Mr. de Klerk. What happens now? Let us not oversimplify. This is very important for us.

The people in the West have got what they call vital interests. Now we also have vital interests here. The racist regimes are the only people in the world today who have been stupid enough to stand up and say: Africans are not equal human beings. In our own continent, they have been saying so openly, publicly. Now, I hear that in Europe you have been struggling with Russia and so on and so forth, but at least the Russians were not saying that the Americans are not human beings, they are not equal human beings, nor were the West Europeans saying that the Russians are not equal human beings. They were all respecting each other as human beings, but they were differing on politics. So the issue of South Africa is more fundamental for the human race, not only for the Africans, than the East-West conflict. [passage omitted]

So we welcome Mr. de Klerk's moves, but please do not spoil the whole thing by starting wavering at the last minute. [applause] After all, you are maintaining sanctions against Mr. Gorbachev. Mr. Gorbachev says I am now going to be a capitalist or whatever he says and you still say no, no, we still wait until we see whether you are actually a capitalist. [applause] Now Mr. de Klerk stands up, makes a declaration, and all of us are embracing this man; oh, this is not serious. It is not serious. We don't want double standards. [applause] [passage omitted]

So let's please do not split the international consensus because there has been a consensus; don't split this consensus. We are the ones who live here. We are asking you: Please keep on the pressure. Mr. Nzo [ANC secretary general] has asked you, what else do you want?

Now, coming to this paragraph—I had written it before the ground fighting in the Gulf—I think it is now out of date. [laughter], but the only comment I wanted to make on this was that really, myself, I am not convinced that it was necessary to use actual force in the Gulf. [applause] The reason I say this was because I tried to mediate also in my small way because you know when we went to Addis the other day in July, they gave me this high post of chairman of the OAU so I thought this was an influential position and I started moving around and trying to mediate. [laughter] In my inquiries I was told by somebody who was very close to some of these fellows who are quarrelling among themselves, who are fighting, that actually we could have solved this with minor, minor adjustments here and there, but now the fighting

has taken place. I think, let us wait and see what happens. Of course, we condemned Mr. Saddam Husayn when he invaded Kuwait. [passage omitted]

In Africa, Saddam Husayn for instance was involved in destabilizing Ethiopia, supporting the Eritrean secessionists. So in fact, Africans, black Africans, could be happy now that Mr. Saddam Husayn is a bit busy. [laughter] [passage omitted]

And we had appealed to our Arab brothers, especially the Iraqis and a few other people whom I wouldn't like to mention, to stop meddling in Ethiopian affairs. Ethiopia is one of the most ancient African countries and we do not take kindly to those who wanted to dismember it. [applause] [passage omitted]

But I hope that in any case, whatever happens, I would advise our Western friends to immediately move on the Palestinian question [applause] because there is no way you can justify the intransigence of Israel, who defies UN Security Council resolutions for 20 years. They ignore them, and then you are very harsh on Saddam Husayn. [applause] We are all just going to turn into a bunch of opportunists, just jumping around, which is not correct.

I would like to end by touching a little bit on politics in Africa. I know the European friends are quite active on the front of democracy and human rights. First of all, as far as politics is concerned, there is no doubt that lack of democracy in Africa has been partly responsible for the economic stagnation in the continent [applause] because when people cannot criticize corruption, cannot, for instance, don't have a free press—in Uganda we have now got a free press, so free that they don't know how to use it [laughter], but it's all right. For beginners it is always like that. [laughter] Without democracy, without a free press, you cannot have economic development. For one thing, corruption and accountability—corruption will not be tackled and accountability will not be there. So that point is very clear. But the biggest problem we have in Africa—and I would appeal to the parliamentarians from both our blocs, the ACP and EEC, to take note of this—the biggest problem has been lack of ideological independence for Africa. [passage omitted]

In the past 30 years of independence, Africa was torn by European quarrels. Some of the African countries, states, regimes were pro-West; others were pro-East. Trouble, a lot of trouble, a lot of trouble: Are you pro-East or pro-West? You had to answer that question first of all. When we came into government, that was the question I had to answer in 1986. By that time the blocs were still there. The question was: Are you pro-East or pro-West? I told these people in my UN speech of 1987, I said: I am pro-Uganda. I am not pro any of those people. [laughter] [passage omitted] Therefore, I would urge caution. Frankly—and I am not here speaking as a political actor, I am speaking as a social scientist—that I would urge caution.

There is now this oversimplification of multiparty, multiparty, multiparty, multiparty. [passage omitted] The political pluralism will come to Africa, no doubt, but in good time, not at the first space. In Uganda here we have got a system, a mass movement. We have it. Those members are not members of parties, they are members of a mass movement. They are all elected democratically by the people [applause], but they belong to a mass movement and it is helping us. It is very democratic; they speak for the population.

Of course there has also been another distortion. The distortion by those who were saying that they were running one party. That also has been another problem because you see if you run one party then I express an opinion which you don't like and you expel me from the party but you don't allow me to form another party, then practically I am disenfranchised. So that one has also created problems.

So in our case here in the last five years, and one of the reasons why we have been able to achieve some modest rate of growth, we have got a mass movement. It is democratic; people are elected but on a united front program, more or less, and we do not expel members [applause] because if you expel them, logically you must allow them to create another party, otherwise what do they do? That means they become disenfranchised. The only thing that happens here is that if the committee or council which you head does not like you, it removes you itself, but you are not expelled administratively by the leadership. And we are very happy with ourselves. (We feel we) are very democratic and I would invite you to come and look at our model.

I know about the European models. In fact once I was invited to the British House of Commons by my friend Mrs. Lynda Chalker, and I saw the proceedings there and I had my own comments to make to Mrs. Chalker. But please do not dismiss our models; come and look at it also. Let us also contribute to the evolution of political thought. [applause] I don't like the role of being a consumer of political thought. I would also like to be a producer of political thought. Our experiment is here; please come and analyze it and see the weaknesses. For me, I know about the European systems. I studied them very well and I think I am quite knowledgeable about them, but come and also study ours.

Your excellencies, I now have the honor to officially open the 12th session of the Joint ACP/EEC Assembly. I wish you fruitful deliberations. Thank you very much.

Lome IV Convention Discussed

*EA2702175091 Nairobi KNA in English 0644 GMT
27 Feb 91*

[Text] Kampala, 27 February (PANA/KNA)—A number of speakers of the ACP/EEC [African, Caribbean, Pacific/EEC], meeting in Kampala Tuesday appealed to member states to ratify the Fourth Lome Convention to promote the economic and social development of the

ACP countries and to establish close, lasting and global cooperation in a spirit of permanent dialogue. Presently, 40 ACP countries and three of the EEC have ratified the Fourth Convention, which was approved by the European Parliament in May 1990.

The morning plenary session, chaired by co-presidents of ACP/EEC Mamadou Diop and Leo Tindemans, exchanged views on the situation in South Africa and Southern Africa and [the] statement made Monday by the secretary-general of the ANC, Alfred Nzo, at the opening of the joint assembly. On South Africa, a number of speakers reaffirmed total opposition to apartheid and supported the creation of united, non-racial and democratic South Africa based on the principles of the UN declaration.

The members called for increased humanitarian aid to Angola and Mozambique and said that the conflicts in those countries should be solved by peacefully.

Also, the debate centred on the implementation of the Lome Convention and how its provisions can best be translated into concrete developmental policies with maximum efficiency.

Museveni, ACP/EEC President Meet

*EA2802165191 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni yesterday received the president of the ACP [African Caribbean Pacific] Council of Ministers who is also Rwandese minister of planning, Mr. Augustin Ndirabatswe. The meeting took place at State House, Entebbe. Mr. Ndirabatswe commended the Government of Uganda for its good organization of the ACP/EEC meeting adding that there has been consensus on most of the resolutions during the conference. President Museveni noted that it is good to be firm and clear in defense of interests that affect the majority of the people.

President Yoweri Museveni also met the EEC vice president, Mr. Manuel Marin, who is attending the ongoing EEC/ACP joint assembly. The meeting took place at State House, Entebbe. The president told his visitor that European investors can easily work in partnership with Uganda Government by buying shares in leather, textiles, cooking oil and fruit factories. He said Uganda still has a lot of idle capacity which could be put to good use. He added that Uganda at present needs funds to repair and build new factories, which is very important in fueling development. He said his strategy is not to scatter resources but to use it to make an impact on the community as well as create sustainability.

Mr. Marin said that it is important also to concentrate investment in the private sector. He assured President Museveni that Uganda is on the priority list of assistance from the EEC especially on the balance of payments problems.

Session Ends

*EA0203090491 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1000 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Excerpt] The 12th session of the ACP [African Caribbean Pacific]/EEC joint assembly has ended in Kampala after passing eight resolutions aimed at improving the standards of living of the people in the member countries and creating a world free of fear and suffering with respect for human rights.

On the implementation of the Lome-Four convention and the specific problems of the East African region, the meeting resolved to support the efforts of the governments in the region to raise the standards of living of their peoples in the face of multi-faceted difficulties in the region. They especially recommended that support be given to efforts geared at development services and regional cooperation, commodities and marine resources, investment and industrial development, debt and structural adjustment, emergency assistance, food security, health and environment, peace and security, refugees and displaced persons. The joint assembly called on the commission of European communities to persevere to enhance rapid disbursement in the implementation of projects and programs under the Fourth Lome Convention.

On AIDS, the assembly urged EEC member states to take immediate and positive steps to mobilise and provide adequate financial and technical resources to support the efforts of the ACP countries in the fields of information, education, and communication. The EEC was also called upon to assist in improving and re-equipping medical and social services in ACP countries and set up a specific programme for screening blood banks in some ACP states with high incidence of aids.

It also resolved to revitalize and rehabilitate the sexually-transmitted disease control programs and extend them to create research and development institutions.

On the resolution on indebtedness of ACP countries, the joint assembly resolved to call on the Council of Ministers to adopt the European Commission proposal on the cancellation of a/cp debts to the community and urged governments of EEC member states to develop a common strategy to cancel bilateral ACP debts. It further resolved to appeal to the commission and the member states to promote establishment of a special oil facility for oil-importing countries and to support non-governmental organizations' debt campaign by introducing mechanisms to encourage European banks to reduce commercial debts of developing countries.

On the impact of the Gulf crisis on the ACP/EEC cooperation, the joint assembly resolved to extend condolences to the direct victims and their families, and hoped a platform for just peace, respect of human dignity, and justice in compliance with UN resolutions

will be established. It called on the commission to submit a report at the next joint assembly meeting on the economic and social impact of the crisis on ACP states.

On the situation in South Africa, the assembly said irreversible change in the racist republic can only be ensured with continued international pressure through the maintenance of sanctions. The meeting called on all the parties concerned to fully and speedily implement all measures necessary, including those already announced, to dismantle apartheid and its instruments of oppression. The delegates called on the South African Government to release all political prisoners and to facilitate the return of exiles so as to create the necessary conditions of confidence which will promote peaceful change and the abrogation of repressive laws authorising in particular detention without trial and preventing more generally all political activities.

It further condemned the South African-backed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] campaign of terror in Mozambique and the terrorist activities of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on the civilian population in Angola. The joint assembly commended the Governments of Mozambique and Angola for the continued peace negotiations with Renamo and UNITA respectively. The delegates called on Renamo to abandon violence and to participate in the process of democratization. It also expressed solidarity with the Mozambique people and called on the commission of European communities to speed up the implementation of aid programs to Mozambique, and further called on the community and its member states to draw up an exceptional global aid program for Mozambique.

On the situation in Angola, the joint assembly called on the South African Government and others to take legal proceedings against any individuals or groups that continue to supply military aid to UNITA from their territory. It called on the EEC and its member states to increase due supply of emergency humanitarian aid to the people of Angola and implement the wide scope program for the aid and reconstruction and economic and social development of the country. The meeting urged UNITA to respect its commitments with military attacks and other operations on routes used for the supply of humanitarian aid [sentence as heard].

On the situation in the Sudan, the joint assembly appealed to the Sudanese authorities to immediately release all remaining political detainees insofar as no criminal charges are outstanding against them and examine allegations of torture and ill-treatment and take up appropriate judicial and remedial action. It also called upon the European Commission, in the light of the efforts of the Sudanese authorities and the evolution of the situation, to commence a dialogue as a matter of urgency with a view to restoring normal relations with Sudan in the context of the Lome-Four Convention. [passage omitted]

Chad

Deby Appoints Bawoyeu Prime Minister 4 Mar

AB0403214291 Ndjamená Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Government decree No.002/PR/91 issued by President Idriss Deby in Ndjamená on 4 March]

[Text] The president of the Republic, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of state, in accordance with the national charter and with Decree No. 001/PR/91 of 1 March 1991 on the publication of the national charter, decrees:

Article 1: Mr. Jean Alingue Bawoyeu has been appointed prime minister.

Article 2: The present decree, which takes effect as of the date of its signature, will be published in the gazette of the Republic and will be posted wherever necessary.

Congo

National Conference Encounters Difficulties

Blocked Over Representation

AB0103153991 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 0730 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] In Congo, the national conference has not yet resumed its sessions. The government and the opposition have not been able to agree on representation of political associations affiliated with the Congolese Labor Party. Consultations continued yesterday between the prime minister and opposition leaders in a bid to reach an agreement.

Deadlock Reported

AB0103163991 Paris AFP in French 1521 GMT
1 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Mar (AFP)—The Congolese National Conference as of today had still not resumed work, which was interrupted Tuesday as opposition members opposed the presidential decree setting the number of participants to the assembly, it was learned early this afternoon in Brazzaville.

Some participants, including Mr. Augustin Poignet, the former head of state, met President Denis Sassou Nguesso yesterday evening to find a way of resolving the situation. It was reported that the delegates had suspended work the morning after the conference opened to assert their disapproval of the decree establishing the number and selection of delegates to the meeting. According to them, the decision of the preparatory commission, presided over by Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma, takes precedence over the list approved by the president.

Participation by bodies affiliated with the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT, formerly the sole ruling party) was ruled out by the preparatory commission, but have been allowed back in by the presidential decree. The president's list provides for representation by 67 parties and 141 associations, as against 73 parties and 108 associations on the commission's list. According to Leon M'bemba, president of the Movement for Freedom and Democracy, the affiliated groups and new associations have been created so as to "torpedo" the conference.

Deliberations Resume

AB0203123891 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT
2 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Mar (AFP)—The deliberations of the Congolese national conference, which broke down on Tuesday, 26 February, resumed this morning following a compromise among the delegates, it was learned here today. The conference, which is expected to be extended until 12 March, was declared open on Monday by head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who called on the delegates to work out a new constitution, an electoral code, a timetable for elections, a code for the press, and individual freedoms.

A day after the conference began, the delegates suspended deliberations in protest against a decree setting the number and selection of delegates to the conference. After two days of negotiations, the organizing commission—chaired by Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma—and the opposition parties reached a compromise on the participation of organizations affiliated to the former sole party, the Congolese Labor Party (PCT). In return, state institutions will only be allowed five delegates.

The number of delegates—over 1,000—has not yet been officially set. The 67 opposition parties will reportedly have five delegates each, while associations will only have two. Some delegates wanted the other participants to attend only in an advisory capacity.

The rules of order and the conference agenda have not been worked out yet, according to observers. Some 30 opposition parties wanted the conference to first examine PCT's management of the country. The Congolese head of state has consistently denied the slightest sovereignty to the assembly, and the government has stressed on several occasions that Congo is not facing an insurrectional situation.

More on Conference

AB0403181091 Dakar PANA in English 1534 GMT
4 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 March (ACI/PANA)—The Congolese national conference, which had been blocked following a discord over the presidential decree fixing the list of participants, was expected to resume Monday afternoon [4 March] at the Congress Palace in Brazzaville. In reality the conference proceedings resumed Saturday [2 March] with the verification of credentials.

The Monday meeting was expected to examine the conference's internal regulations.

According to a consensus reached Friday [1 March] between the government and the heads of political parties and associations, 67 political parties and associations were shortlisted for the conference, against 74 and 108 proposed by the conference's preparatory commission.

The Union of Congolese Socialist Youths (the PCT [Congolese Workers' Party] youth wing), the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women, the National Union of Congolese Peasants, the National Union of Congolese Writers, which are all affiliates of the Congolese Workers' Party are taking part as associations with two delegates each.

The number of invited personalities was also slashed from 52 to 33 while the number of delegates from the National Assembly and the Army has also been reduced from 20 to five. Nonetheless, the presidential decree maintained that five delegates would represent the Constitutional Council and the Social and Economic Council. Reliable sources said the delegates of parties and associations as well as individuals who were not shortlisted were barred from the conference and their badges taken away.

According to the Congolese army chief of staff, Gen. Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, new delegates' passes will be made and handed over to the leadership of the parties and associations to ensure a rigorous check at the door to the conference hall.

Equatorial Guinea

Government Delegation Leaves for Chad Visit

AB0303181091 Malabo Domestic Service
in Spanish 0600 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] A government delegation of our country yesterday left Malabo for Ndjamen, the capital of the Republic of Chad. The delegation, which is led by Santiago Eneme Ovono, minister delegate for foreign affairs and cooperation, includes Agustin Nse Nfumu, ambassador and adviser at the Presidency for protocol, is bearer of a message of solidarity sent by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to Idriss Deby, his Chadian counterpart and brother. The contents of the message were not disclosed to the national press.

A source close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has stated that the foreign minister and Ambassador Nfumu will return to Malabo tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, before flying to the Chadian capital, Minister Ovono exchanged with the PRC ambassador to Malabo memoranda relating to the construction in Malabo of a residence for Chinese technical assistants working in the telecommunications sector, supplying the residence of Chinese technicians and medical doctors

with drinking water, and the construction in Bata of a residence for Chinese technical assistants residing in the capital of Littoral Province. The cost of these projects, according to the memoranda, will be covered in accordance with the credit provisions contained in the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed by the two countries on 25 June 1976.

The ceremony for exchanging the documents was held in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the presence of ministry officials.

Rwanda

Rebel Movements Inside Uganda Reported

EA0103180291 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1300 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Excerpts] Rebel troop movements and concentrations are currently being seen in several locations on the Ugandan side, near the border with Rwanda. The movements constitute a source of concern for our country. Here is a special report on the subject. [passage omitted]

Today, troop movements are being seen in several Ugandan localities near the border with Rwanda, notably in Kamwezi, Katuna, Kasese, and in the entire region behind the Gahinga, Sabyinyo, and Muhabura volcanoes on Ugandan territory. The movements and concentrations constitute a source of deep concern for Rwanda. The various positions are known to the Ugandan authorities, therefore it is unbelievable that the Kampala government is not aware of such a concentration of armed men on territory under its sovereignty. This attitude does nothing but encourage and facilitate it.

The new concentrations were preceded by massive recruitment, mainly among young people destined for the slaughterhouse, called to take up arms against Rwanda which has an extremely well trained, organized and equipped army. The enemies of youth are well known: they are Kajeguhakwa [Tutsi businessman, formerly under house arrest in Rwanda, currently in Uganda], Kanyarengwe [Rwanda Patriotic Front chairman], and other rich people, most of whom sent their children to European or U.S. universities and who are today luring the children of poor peasants away from school, to be recruited by force into the rebel ranks. [passage omitted]

Army Repels 4 Mar Rebel Attack on Ruhengeri

EA0503101291 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The inyenzi-inkotanyi [rebels] today launched another attack with Katyusha rockets on Ruhengeri prefecture, from Ugandan territory, after an unsuccessful attack on Kidaho commune. The Rwandan

Armed Forces were vigilant and the riposte was stunning. More details from Stanislas Kanyanzira in Ruhengeri.

[Kanyanzira] The inyenzi attack on Kidaho commune, Ruhengeri prefecture ended with the defeat of the attackers. By 1500 we had counted 60 inkotanyi who died during the battle which ended at around 1400. The Rwandan Armed Forces seized many arms from the enemy and recovered food and cattle that the attackers had just stolen from people. The inhabitants of the affected sectors, who had taken refuge from the fighting, have already returned to their homes. After realizing that they were losing the battle, the enemy once again fired katyusha rockets from Ugandan territory. [passage omitted]

Now that even Saddam Husayn, pitying his people, has agreed to lay down his arms, why are the inkotanyi continuing to kill the innocent civilian populations? After learning about the latest inyenzi-inkotanyi attack, our colleague Thomas Kamilindi met the minister in the office of the president in charge of coordinating government activities, Enoch Ruhigira, who said that direct talks with the inyenzi-inkotanyi are out of the question. Here is Minister Ruhigira:

[Begin Ruhigira recording] At the Dar es Salaam meeting, President Museveni agreed that he would convince the inkotanyi to lay down their arms and accept a cease-fire. We had hoped it would be done according to the Zanzibar declaration but it seems that this is not the case. In Dar es Salaam, President Museveni said that the inkotanyi had accepted the cease-fire. Today we are surprised, just like you, that the attacks on our territory continue. You will also recall that at the Dar es Salaam summit it was agreed that there would be dialogue through the Zairian president, Marshal Mobutu, and that the Government of Rwanda had no plan in mind to hold direct negotiations with the inkotanyi Patriotic Front. We still stand by the Dar es Salaam declarations, and believe that any contact or discussion should be done through the mediator, who is President Mobutu. On future events, we hope that, as planned, contacts through the mediator, Mobutu, will lead to fruitful conclusions. However, we are still waiting [words indistinct] mediator. [end recording]

[Kanyanzira] You are well aware that the Ugandan president committed himself to convincing the rebels to lay down their arms. He said, in particular, at the Dar es Salaam summit that he had promised this to President Habyarimana in Zanzibar, but the attacks continue from Ugandan territory. This means that President Museveni

does not keep his word. What can we do further to finally ensure that he does what is asked to do?

[Begin Ruhigira recording] We think that through friends and international pressure, President Museveni could be made to understand the wrong he is doing to the Rwandan people, the region's population, and even the border population of Uganda who are suffering just like us because of repeated attacks from Ugandan territory. We, therefore, hope that reason will prevail. The service you reporters could probably render the country would be to make international opinion understand the problem and the nature of the war we are currently suffering, which is presented to some as a tribal war. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Officials Want Private Newspapers Investigated

EA0103111591 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 0430 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] The Ruhengeri prefectural conference yesterday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Faustin Munyazesa, minister of interior and communal development, who was accompanied by, notably, Colonel Augustin Ndindiliyimana, minister in the president's office in charge of national defense and security issues, and Mr. Charles Nzabagerageza, the Ruhengeri prefect. The debates mainly centered on national unity, which the rebel aggressors want to dismantle to their profit.

The two ministers explained to the conference participants that the rebel cockroaches [inyenzi inkotanyi] have abandoned any hope of winning the war militarily, but these assailants are now attempting to create divisions on an ethnic and regional basis. The Ruhengeri conference requested that investigations be undertaken in order to unmask those who promote trouble. In the same spirit, the Ruhengeri prefectural conference hoped that similar investigations will be held within the editorial staffs of certain private newspapers whose aim is apparently to stir up hatred among the people. The investigations would help unmask the authors who use the pseudonym editor-in-chief.

Minister Munyazesa and Col. Ndindiliyimana seized the opportunity to visit the Kinigi and Kigombe regions, where violent confrontations took place. This visit shows clearly that the information orchestrated by some foreign media, according to which the town of Ruhengeri was in the hands of the rebel cockroaches, was simply baseless. What can be said in this regard is that the enemy is always assembling at the Uganda-Rwanda border and that it is still attempting—but in vain—to infiltrate our country.

Kenya

Further Reportage on Seizure of Journalists

U.S. Apology Demanded

EA0403124091 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 4 Mar 91 p 8

[Unattributed editorial: "Apology Due From Washington"]

[Text] A Kenya citizen, Mr. Gitobu Imanyara, was on Friday picked up by the Kenyan police. On Saturday, the United States Government, through its embassy spokesman in Nairobi, made a demand to the Kenya Government to release Mr. Imanyara immediately. The statement read to the press by the embassy's press attache stated: "The United States calls upon the Government of Kenya to release Mr. Imanyara without delay."

We have no quarrel with the call for the release of Mr. Imanyara. We are only raising concern over the nature of the United States demand. The United States has a fully operational embassy in Nairobi. As such the State Department knows fully well all the channels of communication to the Kenya Government.

We accept the fact that arbitrary arrests of people are a violation of human rights and are not to be condoned. There are, however, avenues of the law which must be followed to ensure that arrests are within the law. At this stage we have no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Kenya Government to pursue the course of the law in the matter of Mr. Imanyara.

As stated above, Mr. Imanyara is a Kenya citizen arrested by the Kenya Government on Kenyan soil. Fellow Kenyans are concerned about that and are keenly following the event. It is, however, presumptuous, uncouth, uncivil and improper for a foreign government to interfere in the matter in the way the United States Government has done.

If Mr. Imanyara was an American citizen one would have understood the State Department concern. The United States cannot claim corollary in the case of Koigi Wamwere and the intervention of the Norwegian Government. Even then the Oslo government was wrong in the way it approached the matter of Wamwere's arrest despite the claim Wamwere was a Norwegian citizen.

There are diplomatic channels to be followed and the United States Government has failed to follow them. Its behaviour can only be described as that of a colonial power.

The United States has to learn to respect the sovereignty of other nations and respect their laws. The Washington government must learn to behave within its own legal boundaries and cease to act as the policemen [plural as published] of the world.

We do realise that the Bush Administration is concerned with violations of human rights in the world. We respect it for that concern, but its representatives abroad must be honest in reporting back to the State Department cases of human rights violations. The arrest of a Kenya citizen in Kenya can not be described as a human rights violation. Whatever the circumstances of Mr. Imanyara's arrest, and we add here they were uncalled for and uncivil, they do not or cannot be described as a violation of human rights. The reason is that the arrest is covered by a duly recognised law in the Kenyan statutes. The arrest and detention of Mr. Imanyara can be challenged within the confines of the Kenyan laws and do not require the dictate of a foreign power.

We similarly abhor the remaining part of the United States demand which seems to revive the cause of the old misunderstanding between Washington and Nairobi. The United States must cease its paternalistic attitude towards other nations, constantly pointing the finger at them like the father towards a miscreant child. It must be stressed without reservation that Kenya is a sovereign country and its government has the full right to act within the confines of the country's laws.

The United States Government has shown disrespect to the Kenyan Government and the Kenyan people and an immediate apology is certainly due from Mr. Smith Hempstone, its representative in Kenya. Otherwise Kenyans will correctly surmise that the United States Government has committed a flagrant and unfriendly act against Kenya and abused its privileged good relationship.

U.S. 'Unwarranted Interference' Seen

EA0403215291 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT
4 Mar 91

[Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued in Nairobi on 4 March]

[Text] [dateline indistinct, passage indistinct] Nairobi on 1 March 1991 commenting on the arrest the same day of a Kenya citizen, Mr. Gitobu Imanyara.

The U.S. Government response was curious in that it was issued barely hours after Mr. Imanyara's arrest. Moreover, this action by the U.S. Government is strange in that it ignored the normal diplomatic channels of communication between two friendly governments. By speculating about the reason for Mr. Imanyara's arrest and calling on the Government of Kenya to release him forthwith, the U.S. Government is prejudging the case and directly interfering with the due process of law. In so doing, the U.S. Government has demonstrated its disrespect to both the procedural and substantive laws of Kenya regarding arrest and detention of suspected offenders.

The Government of Kenya takes great exception to the speculative linkage of Mr. Imanyara's arrest with the amorphous reference to so-called other outstanding

human rights problems and alleged abuses. As regards respect for human rights, Kenya strictly upholds the rule of law. Today, there are only three detainees whose cases are regularly reviewed as required by law. This contrasts with the situation in many other countries where hundreds and even thousands languish in detention without charge or trial, and where the U.S. Government has apparently chosen to be silent and is eloquent testimony of the great strides Kenya has made in upholding the rule of law in general and respect for human rights in particular.

The call by the U.S. Government for a move towards greater respect for human rights is, therefore, misdirected and the demand for the release of Mr. Imanyara before the due process of law has taken its course is unacceptable as it amounts to unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Kenya.

Imanyara Requests Release on Bail

EA0403220091 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1800 GMT 4 Mar 91

[Text] The government today accused the U.S. Government of prejudging and speculating on the reasons for the arrest of Nairobi lawyer cum publisher Gitobu Imanyara. Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said a statement issued by the U.S. State Department on 1 March, just hours after Imanyara's arrest, was tantamount to direct interference in the process of law. The statement said that the U.S. Government had demonstrated its disrespect to both the procedural and substantive laws of Kenya regarding arrest and detention of suspended offenders. The statement added that the Government of Kenya takes great exceptions to the speculative linkage of Imanyara's arrest with the so-called human rights problem, and reiterated that Kenya respects human rights.

Meanwhile, Imanyara, who is the editor-in-chief of the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY magazine, today filed an application in the high court in Nairobi seeking to be released on bail. The application filed through Khaminwa and Khaminwa Advocates is supported by an affidavit sworn by his wife, Florence Gitobu Imanyara. In her affidavit, Mrs. Imanyara says that she firmly believes her husband was arrested and put in custody as a result of the views contained in the publications of the NAIROBI LAW MONTHLY, especially the latest issue's editorial on tribalism and the article relating to the launching of a new party by Kenya's first vice president, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga.

Lawyers, photographers, reporters, and curious members of the public today afternoon jammed the court corridors following rumors that Imanyara would be brought to court. Gitobu Imanyara was picked last Friday [1 March] by police from his office.

Energy Minister Criticizes 'Certain' Publishers

EA0203090891 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] The minister for energy, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, has lashed at publishers of certain publications that normally insist on unconstructive criticism of the government. Mr. Biwott said this when he presented long service awards and accident-free bonuses to employees with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company, North west area, in Eldoret recently. He described such authors and publishers as tribalists who are out to sacrifice their country by publishing falsehoods about Kenya. Mr. Biwott challenged them to substantiate the contents of the stories they carried and warned anybody bent on causing chaos in the country that he would be rejected by peace-loving Kenyans.

Official Criticizes 'Money-Hungry' Publishers

EA0303172291 Nairobi KNA in English 1145 GMT
3 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Muranga, 3 Mar (KNA)—The KANU [Kenya African National Union] secretary-general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, yesterday urged the government to take severe measures on those [who] published provocative magazines. Mr. Kamotho, who is also the minister for transport and communications and MP for Kangema Constituency in Muranga District, also blasted some foreign radio stations for persistently maligning Kenya. He made the remarks at Rwathia secondary school in Kangema Division where he spelt out government policies to wananchi [citizens].

Mr. Kamotho said the government could not sit back to watch a few money-hungry magazine publishers poison the minds of peace-loving Kenyans with seditious literature. "They should be jailed for life, he proposed. [no closing quotation marks as received]

He claimed that some KANU officials in Kangema were sympathising with multi-party advocates and warned that unless those people declared their stand they would be dealt with accordingly by the party organs. "They are either with us or not", Kamotho said, adding that as the KANU secretary-general he would not allow anyone to fool about with party affairs. [passage omitted]

Minister Says No RSA Airline Flights Planned

EA2802102891 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1600 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Kenya Airways has no authority to make any solid arrangements to fly to South Africa according to the minister for transport and communications, Joseph Kamotho. The minister's remarks came in the wake of reports that Kenya Airways had come under heavy criticism from South African church organizations for the decision. Kamotho said that until practical, political changes take place in South Africa to the satisfaction of

the majority South Africans and the world community, no commercial undertaking from the national carrier will take place.

World Bank Credits for Agriculture, Forestry

*EA2802121191 Nairobi KNA in English 0835 GMT
28 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Washington, 27 February (KNA)—The Government of Kenya and the World Bank signed three development credit agreements on 21 February 1991, totalling 119,500,000 U.S. dollars, for agricultural and forestry development. The credits will support the second agricultural sector adjustment operation, the second national agricultural extension, and the forestry development project. [passage omitted]

Kenya's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Denis Afande, who signed on behalf of the Kenya Government, thanked the World Bank for its continued assistance to Kenya. He said that the three projects are complementary to each other and that their general implementation will strengthen the land use systems and other related activities in order to generate sustainable development. He noted that the government attaches a lot of importance to better land use, which cannot be overemphasized considering that agriculture is the mainstream of the economy and that the majority of Kenya's population live in the rural areas. He underlined the importance of the forestry development project in conserving Kenya's environment and protection of indigenous forest resources.

Mr. Edward Jaycox, the World Bank vice-president for Africa, signed on behalf of the Bank. He said that the Bank attaches a lot of importance to the three projects because they could alleviate poverty by enhancing agricultural sector productivity which is the backbone of Kenya's economy. He said that the longstanding cooperation between Kenya and the Bank has been very fruitful. He concluded by saying that the magnitude of financial support to Kenya demonstrates the confidence that the Bank and other donors have in Kenya's ability to utilise financial assistance efficiently. [passage omitted]

Somalia

USC's Aydid Not To Recognize Interim Government

*AB2802215891 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The USC [United Somali Congress] interim government in Mogadishu is still struggling to get itself established. A lot is left to be done to secure and reconstruct the battle-torn city, and it is having problems getting other groups to join it in setting out a future for Somalia post-Siad Barre. A national conference has been postponed until late next month, at the earliest. But, perhaps, the biggest threat to the administration is the

claim of General Aydid, who led USC rebel forces during the fight against Siad Barre. He says interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib had hijacked the leadership and that he, Gen. Aydid, is the real USC leader. Journalist Hamish Wilson met up with Gen. Aydid in northern Somalia and asked him on what grounds he claimed the leadership of the USC.

[Begin recording] [Aydid] During last 10 months, I was leading the struggle of USC and I have succeeded, together with my people, mujahidin, and other political other political members of my organization to catch nearly all central regions—that is Mudug Region, Galguduud Region, Hiraan Region, and Middle Shabeellaha Region. During this struggle, we have held a congress inside the country. The congress has chosen me as the chairman of USC. The participants of the congress were 191. Up till now, I am the chairman of USC.

[Wilson] How is it that they have been able to arrive in Mogadishu, although you yourself, as you say, liberated Mogadishu and all the other areas—how were these people then able to step in and form a government in front of you, without you opposing them or stopping them?

[Aydid] During that fighting in Mogadishu, I made with them an agreement. After the liberation, immediately, on 27 January 1991 they [word indistinct] immediately in the morning, went to the Radio Mogadishu, and they announced that they are Executive Committee of USC and the next day they suddenly, without consulting with me, they formed this government, this—you know—government with the president also, which I am not absolutely recognizing and everybody, also the people, the mujahidin, the members of the USC were disappointed of this step they have done, this wrong step.

[Wilson] So, as you controlled all the armed forces of the USC, why did you not take action to prevent these people from going to the radio and making these announcements?

[Aydid] Well, I avoided any clash with them because, you know, I preferred to solve the problem peacefully and politically. And, really, now I am in very good position to win this policy which preferred instead to assist them.

[Wilson] What do you think that Omar Arteh and his people are trying to achieve? What is the object behind them forming this government?

[Aydid] Well, they wanted absolutely to hijack the power. This is their (?main) objective, and they wanted to continue the policy of Siad Barre. And, we have seen what they are doing recently after they formed this government. [end recording]

Italian Team Ends Visit, Relief Aid Promised

EA2802110291 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Signor (Umberto Falaci), the Italian minister of state for foreign affairs, and his delegation this afternoon left Mogadishu airport after concluding their two-day visit to Somalia. Speaking in the Mogadishu Airport lounge to Jelani Abdulle Jujule, a SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporter, Mr. (Umberto Falaci) said he and the Somali Government officials were in agreement on the issues discussed. He said that the Italian Government would play a part in the reconstruction of the country and its society, adding that tomorrow, 28 February, the first relief aid from Italy would be brought in by Italian planes. The Italian minister said that the relief aid consists of drugs, fuel and rations.

Mr. (Umberto Falaci) pledged that he would convey to the Italian Government the crushing problems facing the Somali people and ask for emergency aid. He will also convey the problems facing the country to European countries, particularly the EEC member countries and international humanitarian organizations. He further added that tomorrow a team of communications experts would arrive in the country to assist in [words indistinct] telephone, posts and communication services, and to undertake repairs to the country's satellite system to enable the restoration of the domestic and international telephone system. [passage omitted]

Provides Food, Medicines

EA2802214091 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. (Umberto Falaci), the Italian minister of state for foreign affairs, has for the second time returned to the country bringing with him 13 metric tons of aid relief consisting of food and medicines. In fulfilment of the pledge made by the Italian Government to provide emergency aid, the minister presented the donation to Abdullahi Gaal Sabriyeh, the mayor of Mogadishu.

Jelani Jujule, a SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporter, said the relief aid was brought in by a Kenyan 707 aircraft chartered by the Italian Government. The relief consisted of sugar, milk, edible oil, flour and four metric tons of drugs donated by SOS. The mayor of Mogadishu thanked the Italian Government for the important aid, which would help toward solving the

problems facing the country. He said the aid would be made available to patients at Martini, Medina, Digfer and (Soos) hospitals.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Hails Liberation of Kuwait

EA2802111091 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1900 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today joined the people of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in rejoicing at the prospect of peace in the Gulf region and the restoration of freedom to the Kuwaiti nation. President Mwinyi joined hands with the people of the two nations in separate messages he sent to the leaders of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In his message to the Kuwaiti leader, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, President Mwinyi expressed his hope that the people of Kuwait, the majority of whom have been living in exile, would return home and help in the reconstruction of their nation.

In a message to King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, President Mwinyi said the people of Tanzania join hands with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia at this time when there is an indication of freedom being restored to the people of Kuwait.

In both messages, the president was referring to the Iraq decision to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. He said the removal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait was a victory for Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, and the international force. He said the people of Tanzania stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia at a time when there is an indication of peace being achieved in the Gulf region.

President Mwinyi sent a message of condolences to the families and relatives of all the people who lost their lives during the conflict.

Professor on Kenya Training Renamo Elements

MB2802150491 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] (Thomas Otton), a Swedish university professor, has said he has evidence that Kenya is training Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] elements.

Addressing an international conference on peace and security in southern Africa in Arusha, Tanzania, (Thomas Otton) said despite the Mozambican Government's peace efforts, Renamo has not showed interest to continue talks in order to end the war.

ANC Regional Leader Discusses 2 Mar Shooting

*MB0403202291 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Telephone interview with Harry Gwala, African National Congress Natal Organizer by reporter Mac Gerard on 4 March 1991; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] In South Africa's troubled Province of Natal, notwithstanding the peace accord between ANC [African National Congress] Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, there has been an attempted political assassination to add to the grisly catalogue of killings in the long-running feud between Inkatha- and the ANC-aligned groups. This time, the intended victim was the ANC's organizer for Natal, Harry Gwala. He was addressing a meeting on Saturday [2 March] afternoon when the attack took place. On the line, Mac Gerard asked Mr. Gwala what happened.

[Begin recording] [Gwala] It started just when the meeting was drawing to a close. A group of people passed the meeting in a kombi [minivan], carrying guns, and went toward a hill where they alighted from the kombi, and moved just above the road, and then the group shot at us.

[Gerard] How did you feel when you realized that the shots were aimed at you? How did you react?

[Gwala] It is difficult to explain how I reacted. They were a long distance away from us. It was difficult to say it was particularly aimed at me, but they could see us. We had a sound system there, and I was speaking to a mike there. Just when I had left, they fired; not left the meeting, but moved away from the mike. The bullet rung above my head and struck a wall there, a school wall.

[Gerard] This is the second attempt on your life, Mr. Gwala. Who do you think is behind this?

[Gwala] I don't want to point fingers at this stage. We are investigating the matter. But the people who were shooting at us were Inkatha people, because some of them were identified in that kombi.

[Gerard] And what was the police reaction to the attempt on your life on Saturday?

[Gwala] We [words indistinct] presence of the police there. They came in vans. After the shot was fired, our lawyer, who was with us, Mr. John Geffrey, asked the police to go and apprehend the culprits. They drove to them there. They didn't run away. They were dancing there. They were having a war dance, next to the road.

[Gerard] Who was dancing? The people who tried to shoot you?

[Gwala] Yes, they were having a war dance there. Then, they disappeared. We don't know where they disappeared to. But according to the police, they searched and questioned them and found no guns there.

[Gerald] Mr. Gwala, in light of the killing of Chief Mapululu last week in Pietermaritzburg, and the attempt to kill you, do you think that the recent agreement between the ANC and Inkatha is actually falling apart?

[Gwala] I don't think so. I wouldn't say that because I think that people like Dr. Mdlalose from the Inkatha side—I am talking about appearances now: I don't know what is behind everything—and people like Comrade Jacob Zuma on our side seem to be working very hard to see that peace is established in the region. [end recording]

Ciskei Reincorporation Commented, Addressed**Economic Pact First Step**

*MB0103195791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1948 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Bisho March 1 SAPA—The Ciskei Government on Friday said the recent joint SA [South African]/Ciskei agreement on economic cooperation was the first step to the homeland's eventual reincorporation into South Africa, but it stressed it still maintained a measure of "independence".

In a statement in Bisho, the homeland administration said:

- Present Ciskei ministers would not be discharged, but that future ministers would be appointed by mutual SA/Ciskei agreement;
- South Africa would propose a new minister of finance only, as the post was vacant at present;
- Ciskei Government departments would not cease to exist, but cooperate directly with their SA counterparts, instead of working through their respective Foreign Affairs Departments; and
- The countries' ministers would have direct access to one another and cooperate closely, the Ciskei Government said.

Contralesa Protests Reincorporation

*MB0103201891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1955 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Umtata March 1 SAPA—In a major contradiction of resistance policy, the ANC [African National Congress]-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) has come out in opposition to Ciskei moves towards reincorporation into SA [South Africa], saying Ciskeians should have a chance to decide the matter for themselves.

A Contralesa statement said on Friday the chiefs grouping could not support the take-over of certain Ciskei portfolios by SA as it was a violation of an entrenched principle of international law—"once freedom granted, it cannot be revoked."

Contralesa's chairman in Transkei, Chief M. Nonkonyana, said when "bantustans" were granted independence, SA publically announced to the world it was granting the independence of the "oppressed" masses in SA.

For this reason, Contralesa wished to suggest to governments of both Ciskei and SA the people of Ciskei should be given an opportunity to decide for themselves.

Leader Views Reincorporation

*MB0303205891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2040 GMT 3 Mar 91*

[Text] Bishe March 3 SAPA—The past year in Ciskei had been difficult, and the homeland's military leader, Brig Oupa Gqozo, said he believed that much of what happened was as a result of a lack of political readiness and proper communication.

Brig Gqozo, chairman of Ciskei's Council of State, said that "looking back to March 4 last year, when our Council of State assumed control of Ciskei, I can remember all the happy faces surrounding us. All of us were filled with good intentions and hope for the future."

He and his government were still standing firmly by their commitments which had been made a year earlier.

There had been much misinformation and disinformation and he had been subjected to false accusations and misinterpretation of his objectives, Brig Gqozo said.

Brig Gqozo pointed out however that his government had already achieved much this past year: it had abolished capital punishment; created a new constitution and a bill of rights which was enacted on February 5, 1991; had unbanned all political parties; conducted a campaign against fraud and corruption; changed the law to allow full ownership of property; and also put into place a consensus labour relations decree.

The military government had also made constant efforts to achieve parity of salaries with the RSA Government: "This included visits to President F.W. de Klerk and Ministers Barend du Plessis and Pik Botha. As from March 1, 1991, parity of salaries to those few categories which were left out last year has now been implemented."

He said steps to improve the efficiency of government departments were also taken.

The Ciskei Government had committed itself to the reincorporation of Ciskei into a non-racial democratic South Africa, towards which the first steps had been taken.

"We are fully committed to consultation with all Ciskeians before the final steps on this road are taken."

He said the recent agreement signed in Cape Town between Ciskei and the Republic of South Africa, would be seen by many Ciskeians as a milestone in Ciskei's political history.

"It serves to guarantee development and financial support by the Republic of South Africa in all spheres which were, up to now, neglected."

He said this agreement would ensure that the two governments would jointly address the backlog of the Ciskei region and ensure that it merged automatically within the greater region beyond Ciskei's borders.

"Departments which are service oriented and which need technical and professional personnel will forthwith be run in direct consultation and cooperation with like departments in the RSA," Brig Gqozo said.

Ciskei's finances would be under direct control of Pretoria.

"We are effectively and practically on the first phase of working together in the preparation for the new South Africa."

He concluded: "This agreement had effectively shifted the emphasis from Ciskei as a homeland to a region within a greater South Africa."

ANC, Inkatha Peace Talks Underway in Natal

*MB0103125491 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1200 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Peace talks between ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha officials are underway at Umgababa in the Natal south coast.

Local leaders are also attending the talks after recent violence in the area. The delegations, led by national Inkatha chairman, Frank Mdlalose and ANC southern Natal chairman, Jacob Zuma, also include chiefs and members of youth leagues from the surrounding areas.

Reporters at the scene say the situation in Umgababa remains tense.

Police Aid To Be Sought

*MB0203141891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] are to ask the police to assist them in curbing renewed violence in the Umgababa area on the Natal south coast.

This was agreed to at a meeting chaired jointly by IFP national chairman, Mr. Frank Mdlalose, and the ANC's southern Natal chairman, Mr. Jacob Zuma. It was also agreed that a meeting would be convened with the Luthuli tribe soon to bring the warring factions together.

Chief Philbert Luthuli, who is believed to be in hiding following threats to his life, did not attend yesterday's meeting.

The aim of the meeting was to reemphasize the peace accord signed by the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party in January this year.

'Cease-Fire' Declared in Ndwedwe

*MB0503053591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2156 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Text] Durban Mar 4 SAPA—Chiefs and supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress [ANC] have agreed to an immediate cease-fire at Ndwedwe in Natal to end the ongoing violence in which more than 200 people have died there over the past 12 months.

A joint statement issued on Monday [4 February] said it had been agreed a meeting of all 19 chiefs of the Ndwedwe area and representatives of the IFP and the ANC should be held soon to promote peace.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported a further meeting of the Ndwedwe community would be addressed by leaders of both parties.

Chiefs Mzonjani Ngcobo and B.J. Ngcobo appealed to their people to honour the peace agreement.

The six-hour meeting was also attended by members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and youth leaders.

Transkei's Holomisa Meets CP Parliamentarians

*MB0103105591 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0900 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Transkei's military ruler is meeting Conservative Party [CP] parliamentarians in Cape Town.

Major General Bantu Holomisa arrived at Parliament in Cape Town this morning and was greeted by CP members of parliament, Tom Langley and Fanie Jacobs. He then moved to the CP offices.

The talks haven't been officially announced and it's not known why the meeting is taking place.

Talks End

*MB0103132091 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] Transkei's military ruler, Major General Bantu Holomisa, and Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht held four hours of talks in Cape Town this morning. Patrick Cull reports:

[Cull] The two leaders met at the request of Holomisa, who explained that the talks were part of an on-going series of consultations with all political parties and organizations. He said discussions had centered on the nature of a new South Africa, and there had been

agreement that all the options needed to be put forward at the negotiating table. These included partition, self-determination, federation, and various other options.

Treurnicht said he had met Holomisa as the head of state of the independent Transkei, adding that the general's close contacts with the ANC [African National Congress] had no bearing on the discussions. We did not talk to him as an ANC member, but as a head of state, he said.

Talks Condemned by Opposition Party

*MB0203132991 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] The talks in Cape Town between the leader of the official opposition, Dr. Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, and the chairman of the ruling Military Council of the South African independent state of Transkei, Major General Bantu Holomisa, have been condemned by the far-right HNP [Reformed National Party].

The leader of the party, Mr. Jaap Marais, said he was surprised that the talks had taken place because of strong indications that there were African National Congress [ANC] bases in Transkei. He said this meant that talks with General Holomisa amounted to indirect talks with the ANC.

Dr. Treurnicht and Gen. Holomisa emphasized afterwards that it was necessary for the contact to continue.

CP Criticizes SABC Misrepresentation

*MB0203203291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has reaffirmed that it is opposed to negotiation with the ANC [African National Congress].

In a statement today in response to a TV [television] report last night on a meeting between Dr. Andries Treurnicht and Transkei's General Bantu Holomisa, CP foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Tom Langley, accused the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] of distorting the CP's position on negotiation with the ANC.

The SABC had asked Dr. Treurnicht to reconcile his party's refusal to negotiate with the ANC, but its willingness to talk to Gen. Holomisa, a close ally of the ANC. Dr. Treurnicht's reply that Gen. Holomisa was not a member of the ANC, but a head of government was reported fully as was his remark that negotiations was a matter of strategy.

UDF Holds National General Council 2 Mar

Azapo Sends Support Message

MB0103203091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—The struggle for liberation remained protracted and continued to demand from the oppressed and their organisations a commitment to genuine liberation. Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] said in a message of support to the UDF [United Democratic Front] on its national conference this weekend.

"The piecemeal reform initiatives from the racist, illegal and illegitimate regime should not dissuade the organisations of the oppressed and exploited people from genuine liberation."

Azapo urged liberation organisations to concentrate their efforts towards the collapse of the South African "regime" and the installation of a constituent assembly ahead of negotiations.

"The final goal of the working class, as understood by Azapo, is the reconquest of the land and distribution of wealth through the transfer of power to the workers."

Political Role Reviewed

MB0203141491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] is rethinking its future role in South African politics at a national conference in KwaNdebele this weekend.

Our political news staff reports that it is likely that the organization will shed its political role, leaving politics to the ANC [African National Congress] and other extra-parliamentary organizations. Observers say it's likely that the UDF will not disband and will instead transform itself into an organization geared for socioeconomic upliftment. The importance of upliftment was stressed last night by the keynote speaker at the opening session, the ANC's internal leader Mr. Walter Sisulu.

[Begin Sisulu recording] The second major challenge we face is the need to address the severe socioeconomic deprivation being suffered by particularly the African people. The housing crisis has reached alarming proportions. Education is either not happening or happening far too inadequately. Unemployment continues to increase. When our people cry for freedom they do not simply mean the vote. Their cry is for food, shelter, decent education, an end to disease, for land and for jobs. [end recording]

'Fierce Debate' Over Future

MB0203125391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1147 GMT 3 Mar 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Bronkhorstspuit March 2 SAPA—The future of the United Democratic Front [UDF] came under fierce

debate at the organisation's National General Council on Saturday, with emphasis being laid on the establishment of a new democratic front rather than absorption by the African National Congress [ANC].

About 400 delegates, from UDF-aligned organisations nationally, converged on a pleasure resort in KwaNdebele on Friday night for a weekend conference to decide the UDF's fate.

A decision is expected to be announced at a media briefing in Johannesburg on Monday.

Addressing options facing the UDF, press secretary Mr Titus Mafolo on Saturday emphasised the need for a new broad front to coordinate mass formations.

He said there was no need to fear a front that was not seen to be led by the ANC.

The participation of political parties may bog the front down through political posturing and point scoring.

"It will be to our advantage if these forces do not have to look over their shoulders in case they are accused of being charterists."

The aim of the front would be to defend victories scored by the democratic movement and deepen these gains, Mr Mafolo said.

The front should, most importantly, make the masses masters of their own destiny. This called for greater attention to be paid to the development of people and their communities.

"In summary, we need a front of mass organisations that will be independent, yet patriotic," Mr Mafolo said.

The proposed new front should continue to play a key role in protest, challenge and building people's power. He explained many activists held the view the UDF should disband and direct its resources towards building the ANC.

Informed sources at the conference however said many delegates opposed this view, opting rather for the formation of a new broad-based front which operated at grass-roots level.

The front's emphasis would be directed at reconstruction and development of these existing structures.

Mr Mafolo explained that organisations like civics and unions must be independent of political parties, but that independence must not be confused with non-alignment.

Every structure had the right to adopt a political programme, Mr Mafolo said.

ANC internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu on Friday night called on delegates not to allow personality differences and non-political factors to influence the UDF's future.

He instead asked delegates to base their decisions on "a dispassionate assessment of the objective reality," rather than on sentiments.

"You are deciding about the future of an organisation whose record of achievement made decisive contributions to launching us into the last mile of our struggle," Mr Sisulu said.

"Whatever the decisions of this conference, we should never allow the memory of the UDF to die."

He praised the UDF for its achievements since its formation in 1983, and said the ANC had welcomed its establishment and campaigns against apartheid.

In his address, Mr Sisulu reiterated the ANC call for a constituent assembly, urging delegates to struggle for their demands.

'Umbrella Front' To Be Formed

*MB0403063791 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Text] The United Democratic front [UDF] has decided to disband.

The agreement was reached at a meeting this weekend of the UDF's national general council. Delegates at the meeting say a new umbrella front will be formed that has no ties to any other political organization. It was felt the UDF could not continue as a nonpartisan organization because of its previous political role. The new form will not subscribe to the Freedom Charter and will have a development focus acting as a pressure group on various grassroots issues.

Details of decisions made at the meeting will be released later today.

Disband by 20 Aug

*MB0403123191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1111 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg March 4 SAPA—The UDF [United Democratic Front] on Monday [4 Mar] officially announced it would dissolve in August after a weekend conference decided the organisation had fulfilled its objectives and should instead assist in building the ANC [African National Congress] into a mass based party.

However, its affiliates should remain independent of any political party. UDF officials said at a press conference in Johannesburg.

An expected announcement of the formation of a new co-ordinating front was, however, not made with officials saying this would be left to grassroots organisations.

Plans for the formation of a national civic organisation, independent of party affiliation, were, however, well under way, UDF national publicity secretary Mr Patrick Lekota said.

The decision to disband was taken at a weekend national general council in Kwandebele where 364 delegates from eight regions decided to dissolve the UDF by August 20, eight years after its formation in Mitchells Plain near Cape Town.

National secretary Mr Popo Molefe said after the dissolution of the UDF, there may be a need to coordinate its affiliates but the organisation had not seriously explored that question.

"We sought instead to encourage affiliates of the UDF to discuss this issue within their own ranks and between themselves, to look at the form and content of such a movement. If they feel it is not necessary, they will not set it up," he said.

The UDF had no responsibility to bring about another national coordinating body, Mr Molefe added, although the weekend conference had recommended the formation of a coordinating front.

Mr Lekota explained that although the UDF was dissolving, its affiliates would remain in place, organising around bread-and-butter issues.

"Even when the ANC becomes the government, there will always be a need for structures at community level to check whether government policies address community needs," Mr Lekota said.

"It is an important forum within which the ANC may hear critical voices in communities. The ANC would value that," he added.

UDF leaders would continue their work in civic and other structures and those, who held leadership positions in the ANC, would continue operating in that capacity.

Press secretary Mr Titus Mafolo explained that civic organisations should remain independent of political organisations although this did not mean they could not be aligned with political groups where their objectives and principles correlated.

It would be up to the civic organisations themselves to decide on their alignment, he added.

Mr Mafolo explained that civic organisations should remain independent of the ANC as some people in these structures did not subscribe to the Freedom Charter—the ANC's policy document.

"No one must be excluded from participating in a civic, but if the majority of the people involved feel the civic must take a specific line, then it should do so.

"It may occur that one of the (political) organisations policies may be similar to those of a civic. Therefore, it

may become necessary for the civic to align itself with that organisation," Mr Mafolo said.

Alignment, however, did not mean affiliation.

Mr Molefe said the process of building a national civic organisation had started and an interim organisation had already been set up. This body would co-ordinate countrywide civic organisations and would encourage their presence where such bodies did not exist.

The official announcement of the UDF's dissolution was made by the organisations co-president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu said the decision was taken after the UDF felt it had fulfilled the major purposes for which it was set up.

The ANC had not yet responded to the UDF's decision to dissolve by Monday afternoon, but a statement is expected later.

Official on Merger With ANC

MB0503102091 London BBC World Service
in English 0430 GMT 5 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF]—until the ANC [African National Congress] was legalized—the largest antiapartheid organization in South Africa, has decided to disband and join the ANC. The UDF was first formed in 1983 by a wide range of groups who opposed the new tricameral constitution. Although it was regularly accused of being the ANC's internal wing at the time when the ANC itself was banned, it always insisted that it was independent.

However, since the ANC was legalized one year ago, the UDF has been overshadowed. The UDF is, in fact, a federation of hundreds of separate political organizations, so, on the line to Johannesburg, Barney Mthombathi asked the UDF general secretary, Popo Molefe, if all those groups would be willing to fall in behind the ANC's leadership:

[Begin recording] [Molefe] It was not our intention and it is not our intention now to get those organizations to fall behind the African National Congress. The African National Congress is not a federation of organizations. It is a unitary structure that takes up individual membership. We expect that and, in fact, that is the case now—many of the members of these organizations will take up membership of the African National Congress, but there would still remain others, other individuals within these organizations who might not join the African National Congress.

Accordingly, the conference of the UDF therefore resolved to encourage its affiliates to consider establishing a broad social movement which would include the civic association and sectorial organizations, like

organizations (of the) professionals, say, in the art sector, in the legal sector, business people, etc

[Mthombathi] Is the leadership of the United Democratic Front going to be accommodated within the African National Congress or are you just going to let the leadership of the ANC take over?

[Molefe] Well, many of us are members of the African National Congress, and we already hold important positions in the ANC. If you ask me what positions, I (will have) to say to you that I hold the position of vice chairperson in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vereeniging region of the ANC, as well as that of the chairperson of the branch in Alexandra township—that is the local branch in the area where I live—and I expect, obviously, that when the (conference) comes in June, that if the general membership in the [words indistinct] people who had been members of the UDF to stand as candidates. That would happen, and they might as well be elected as leaders in the new executive of the African National Congress.

[Mthombathi] But are you, as a high-ranking member of the United Democratic Front, satisfied with the way that the ANC has been running things, because people have actually been saying that [changes thought] I mean, these people obviously have been out of the country for a very long time and they came in when they took over the leadership. Do they actually understand the constituency on the ground?

[Molefe] Well, I have been in jail for a long time too, you know, and you may as well ask that question of me as to whether I understand the constituency on the ground, but anyway, the position is this: Certainly, for an organization that has been in exile for almost 30 years, and it has suddenly [word indistinct] upon a legal situation in the country, it can be expected that such an organization would have teething problems. It has to grapple with problems of establishing organizational infrastructure in the country, understanding the mood of the people in a changing political context, and I think this must be understood as the teething problems that any other organization would have experienced, but I think that within the context of the problems that the ANC has experienced, I think it is doing reasonably well. Certainly it requires internal blood, new blood, which would integrate, help the process of integration of those who have been operating in exile and those who have been inside the country. [end recording]

Resumption of Judicial Executions Announced

Tutu Urges Moratorium on Hangings

MB0103120891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Cape Town March 1 SAPA—The head of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, on Friday [1 Mar] called on justice minister Mr Kobie Coetsee to maintain the moratorium on hangings.

In a statement Archbishop Tutu said he was appalled by the minister's announcement of the resumption of judicial executions.

"We were just beginning to hold up our heads in pride that our country was becoming civilised in not carrying out the barbarous practice of punishment by hanging," Archbishop Tutu said.

He said he was totally opposed to capital punishment on religious grounds.

"That is why I have consistently called for its abolition and for a reprieve for all those on death row, including Barend Strydom."

Archbishop Tutu called on the minister "with all the urgency I can command" to maintain the moratorium on hangings and said it had contributed significantly to an atmosphere conducive to negotiations.

He also called on the minister to reprieve all on death row, especially Paul Bezuidenhout, who is due to hang on March 5.

"I make this call in the name of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ and that of the Anglican Church," Archbishop Tutu said.

Nadel Condemns Resumption

*MB0203072091 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] There has been more criticism on the government's announcement that judicial hangings will begin again.

The National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Nadel, has condemned in the strongest terms possible, the recent announcement by the Justice Department to lift the moratorium on judicial executions. Nadel says it is especially shocked by the macabre and insensitive manner in which the announcement was made.

The lawyers' association says to announce the lifting of the moratorium and at the same time, as they put it, to name the first victim on national television is sick and aimed at sensationalism. Convicted killer Paul Bezuidenhout is due to be hanged on Tuesday [5 March].

The move has also been criticized by Lawyers for Human Rights.

Justice Department Reacts

*0203141691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] The Department of Justice says media reports have created an untrue impression that an announcement in Parliament by the minister of justice and correctional services, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, has brought an end to the moratorium on executions.

The announcement made by Mr. Coetsee on the 26 February concerned the carrying out of the death sentence. The department's chief liaison officer says in a statement that the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, announced in his opening address to Parliament last year that all executions were to be suspended until a decision was taken on new proposals regarding the death sentence.

Parliament's final decision was contained in the Criminal Law Amendment Act which came into effect on 27 July last year. The liaison officer described as utter nonsense a report alleging that the ANC [African National Congress] had said that the government had announced a commission of inquiry to investigate the death penalty and that the moratorium had been lifted in the meantime.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a statement yesterday condemning the alleged announcement to lift the moratorium.

SACC Seeks Moratorium Reinstatement

*MB0303082091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 3 Mar 91*

[Text] The South African Council of Churches [SACC] has appealed to the State President to stop the execution on Tuesday [5 March] of the first person to be hanged since the ending of the moratorium on death sentences.

The SACC petitioned President F.W. de Klerk to reinstate the moratorium until a new constitutional and judicial order had been established in South Africa.

Chief Justice Comments on Reports

*MB0403155691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Text] The chief justice of South Africa, Mr. Justice Corbett, says that the panel of legal experts established in terms of the 1990 Criminal Law Amendment Act will consider the cases only of those prisoners who had exhausted all their legal remedies by 27 July last year, when the act was promulgated.

He said the panel was not established to consider the cases of people who had been tried, or whose appeals were heard, after that date, or whose cases and appeals were considered in terms of the new act.

Mr. Justice Corbett was commenting on newspaper reports that 120 prisoners had been caught in what they called a legislative muddle. One example given by the newspapers was 22-year-old Paul Bezuidenhout, who is to be hanged tomorrow.

Mr. Justice Corbett said that Bezuidenhout had been convicted on two counts of murder and sentenced to death before July last year, but that his appeal was heard by the Appellate Division on 17 September last year, in terms of the new act.

The Appeal Court, applying criteria established by the new act, dismissed his appeal. His appeal for clemency by the state president also failed.

Mr. Justice Corbett said no one would be executed without his case having been considered fully on appeal by the Appellate Division applying the criteria of the new act.

Further Reportage on Police Department Merger

Minister, Police Chief Talk

MB0103164891 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1115 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Report on interviews with Mr. Adriaan Vlok, South African minister of law and order, and South African Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, on the "Africa South" program; date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] The South Africa Police [SAP] force is to be restructured to adapt to the changing circumstances in the country. South Africa's minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said the first step will be the amalgamation of the security police and the Criminal Investigation Department [CID]. Ossie Gibson reports from Cape Town:

[Begin recording] [Gibson] The police will have to keep abreast of changing circumstances, also in a future government structure. That was the message from the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok. Mr. Vlok said this new component will be called the Department of Crime Combating and Investigation; in short, the CCI.

[Vlok] It will be formed on 1 April under the command of Lieutenant General S. J. S. Basie Smit. This process will mean that scarce resources will be pooled in order to provide even better and more efficient detection and service to the public. The crime-busting capabilities of the SAP will be even further enhanced and extended by this amalgamation, and position the police even more favorably to increase the impetus of the fight against crime. All crime will be combated by the CCI, including crimes against the state, both present and in the future.

[Gibson] Mr. Vlok said the move did not mean that the state was going soft on security offences.

[Vlok] We will be as vigilant as ever, safeguarding the interests of the state, because we believe that during a period of reform, of change, it is necessary that there should be stability and when there is a new government in South Africa, the need for safety and security of that state will be as important as it is today. [end recording]

Lester Venter asked the commissioner of the SAP, General Johan van der Merwe, to comment on the announcement made by Minister Adriaan Vlok.

[Begin recording] [Van der Merwe] Changes which are taking place in the republic since 2 February are one of the many reasons, but other reasons are the fact that crime is increasing, and that it is necessary for the SAP to use all its capabilities to combat crime. For that reason, we have decided to pool the resources of the detective and the security branch, to give us more strength to fight crime and also to establish an intelligence network which can be utilized for the fighting of crime.

[Venter] General, is this perhaps that, because the sort of semipolitical work that the security police have done up till now are viewed to be overlapping what has always been considered as general, common crime instances by the police?

[Van der Merwe] Yes. Especially during 1990, most of the unrest related incidents and also some of the other incidents which occurred were more of a criminal nature, and if one considers the nature of the incidents, then we can only come to one conclusion, and that is that as this stage it is more of a criminal nature, and it requires the attention of members who are directed to combat ordinary crime and also to investigate matters of an ordinary criminal nature.

[Venter] So in effect, what is happening is that the resources, not only the resources, but the manpower built up by the two units—the CID and the security police—will be used in the new, single unit?

[Van der Merwe] Yes. And one must also remember that the members of the security branch are also trained for normal criminal investigation, and that they can for that reason be utilized for the investigation of crime. [end recording]

Activities, Functions Viewed

MB0203133291 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 1 Mar 91 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Sterling: "Security Police Divisions To Stay"]

[Text] No divisions of the Security Police are to disappear as a result of the amalgamation of the security branch with the CID [Criminal Investigation Division], under its new name of Crime Combating and Investigation (CCI).

All divisions of the branch, including security intelligence and the various desks handling specialised tasks, are to remain intact.

Top-level sources said the primary intention of the amalgamation was not a "political move" as such, but an effort to maximise the specialist resources of both the Security Police and the CID in fighting what is being termed a "crime revolution."

An assessment of public opinion had shown that the main public fear at present was rampant crime.

It was regarded as significant that a "security general," Lieut-General Basie Smit, the present chief of the Security Police, has been chosen to head the CCI.

Under him he will have two "executive generals," one looking after the affairs of the present arms of the CID and one looking after the interests of the security divisions.

The intention of the restructuring is to enable the police to divert its specialist resources for crime busting purposes to where they are most needed.

One of the examples given to THE CITIZEN of what could occur would be for specialist task forces, comprising both elements of the present CID and Security Police divisions, to be sent into areas where a specific crime threat has been identified.

It is expected that in the course of time there will be a merging of interests between components of the two divisions, where this is considered in the interests of rationalisation.

The intelligence gathering functions of the security division in combating threats against the State as part of the general drive against crime will remain, according to the sources.

This type of activity has already been placed in the arena of ordinary crime by the State President.

General Smit will coordinate the functions of the unified CCI.

Race, Color To Have 'No Role'

MB0303120791 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 Feb 91 p 5

[Article by De Wet Potgieter and Cas St Leger: "'Race or Colour Will Play No Role for Policemen of the New SA (South Africa)'"]

[Text] Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok says this week's revamp of the SAP [South African Police] is aimed at breaking down all race barriers in the force and removing it from the political arena.

In an interview this weekend Mr Vlok said that the abolition of the security police and the forming of a formidable Crime Combating and Investigation section (CCI) were the first steps towards forming a new SAP to face the challenges of the new South Africa.

"We are busy positioning the force away from all politics," Mr Vlok said.

"The SA police will become a professional force serving all the peoples of the country with the necessary respect for their values, religions and feelings."

He added that policemen of the future would be colour blind. "Race or colour will not play a role for the policemen in the new South Africa. We would like to

establish a police force which would enjoy the loyalty and support of the majority of the people of South Africa," he said.

Training of policemen would concentrate on developing the individual and instilling the values of an apolitical, impartial and professional police force.

All training programmes and methods would be completely revised and psychological tests used to select and place recruits.

Mr Vlok said integrated training bases for all races was under investigation.

Only basic training is still segregated.

Mr Vlok also confirmed that the controversial Internal Security Act was under review by the Department of Justice.

But he personally doubted if this particular legislation would ever be abolished, no matter who came to power.

He said the banning of all AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] activities inside the police force and prohibiting policemen from being members of the organisation in 1989 was the beginning of a gradual shift within the force away from political activities towards the combating of crime.

In January last year Mr Vlok briefed all his senior officers on future plans for the force.

"It was then already regarded as a logical pattern to take the police force out of the political arena," Mr Vlok said.

At a bush meeting with the general staff last weekend at Maleoskop near Groblersdal, the final draft of a plan for the police force for the new South Africa was drawn up.

Several factors were taken into account when it was decided that the time was now ripe for a drastic shift in priorities, said Mr Vlok.

—Unrest and violence last year were mostly levelled at organisations and individuals and not against the state.

—Since December, terror attacks decreased markedly. There were only 11 terror attacks in December, seven in January and nine last month.

"We have come to certain agreements to suspend armed attacks. Therefore the threat of possible attacks against the state decreased even further," he said.

Mr Vlok said an 87 percent success rate in the fight against rightwing terror had been achieved by the police.

Lt-Gen Basie Smit, 52, the former security police chief who will head the new anti-crime unit, says he will use security police anti-terror and espionage tactics in an all-out war against crime.

In an interview, Gen Smit said he was committed to breaking the "spiral of violence" in SA.

He said: "The fact that former security policemen will be working side-by-side with detectives in future was bad news for felons—and the best news the public could get.

"Intimidators should take note: we will be on the playing field, and the playing field has changed.

"I haven't got a hidden agenda. My brief is clear—fight crime at all levels and with every means at our disposal.

"Our aim is to protect society, all the people of this beautiful country."

The CCI is made up of 4,000 former security policemen and 8000 members of the former Criminal Investigation Bureau.

"Taking command of both units, one pools knowledge and resources," the general said.

Asked whether security legislation would change, General Smit said: "Up to the time when you have peace, let us look for what you need to achieve peace."

Gen Smit said: "My aim, in my new appointment, will be to put the emphasis on fighting crime at all levels, including crimes against the state."

He says gathering intelligence on people is still his responsibility. He would use SAP expertise built up in the intelligence field over many years to fight organised crime and drug abuse.

5 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0503162791

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Editorial Condemns Faction Fighting in Hostel—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 March in its page 6 editorial refers to the alleged Zulu-Xhosa faction fight at a Soweto hostel on 3 March which left 25 dead, saying: "While slaughter like this goes on between us, our real enemies will continue to laugh up their sleeves. And for as long as there is evidence that we cannot settle our differences without reaching for the gun or the assegai, so long will our enemies continue to hold the upper hand." "Behaviour like this is complete madness."

CAPE TIMES

Editorial Notes USSR 'Readiness' To Open Office in RSA—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 February in a page 6 editorial says the opening of so-called interests offices by the Soviet Union and South Africa in Pretoria and Moscow respectively, "will be a shock to South Africans who remain under the influence of the 'total onslaught' propaganda of the [P.W.] Botha era." "While Moscow has been careful not to appear to be turning its back on the ANC, and indeed insists tha the

ANC must be part of the solution, its readiness to open an embassy in Pretoria is evident." This move is a signal to the international community that President De Klerk's "good faith is accepted by the fiercest opponents of apartheid as well as by long-time supporters of the ANC."

Praise for U.S. 'Achievement' in Gulf War—Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on page 6 on the ceasefire in the Gulf war and notes the "United States' remarkable achievement in leading the international community, with the support of the Soviet Union, in curbing a regional tyrant whose aggression in the Gulf, if not checked, would have threatened the peace of the world." "All honour is due to President Bush and the United States, backed by Britain and the world community, in acting this time to assume responsibility as the world's policeman—and in discharging this responsibility with courage and resolve."

CITY PRESS

Black Consciousness Movement Notes UN's 'Apartheid'—Gomolemo Mokae of the Azanian People's Organization, Azapo, writes on page 8 of Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English that even though the Black Consciousness Movement, BCM, "literally 'carried' the struggle for a decade after the banning of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], its immortal contribution to the Azanian cause is being ignored." Organizations like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have chosen the "ANC as their own 'blue-eyed boy' from the liberation movements of Azania." Mokae believes the "apartheid" practised by the UN, OAU and the western media has led to the internecine violence of the late 80's. Believing that theirs is the only authentic organisation, some groups have tried to liquidate their rivals, notably the BCM." "Many have yet to learn that BC burns in the hearts of many Azanians. It will not be stilled by neo-apartheid or 'selective amnesia'."

RAPPORT

Police Force Renounces Political Role—"There can hardly be a clearer indication that things in South Africa will never be the same again than the merging of the South African Police's security branch with its detective branch," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 3 March. "The reorganization recently announced is the first clear sign that the police force is finally renouncing its political role and from now on wants to be the protector of law and justice."

BEELD

Gulf War Strengthens U.S. Militarily—"The United States is a country that strengthened its position through the Gulf war," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 4 March. "The Americans have, for the most part, shaken the so-called Vietnam syndrome. Future presidents will be able to flex their military muscles more easily." But analysts are "concerned about the effects of the war on the U.S.'s already large budget deficit." The United State's ability to "sustain itself economically will ultimately determine whether it will remain a world leader."

Angola

Dos Santos Notes Proposal for Mar, Apr Talks

*MB0403204891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Text] MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]- Labor Party Chairman Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has reaffirmed the Angolan Government's desire to firmly and faithfully continue its commitment to establishing peace and national reconciliation and consolidating national unity. Speaking at the opening of the MPLA- Labor Party Central Committee special session today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: We continue to welcome dialogue as well as a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict in Angola, in the belief that reason and our people's will shall eventually prevail, thus overcoming all its passes, diversions, and delaying tactics created by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and its allies in the ongoing peace process.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Accordingly, our government, under leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, proposed the holding of a series of talks during March and April in order to speed up the peace process. It was equally our wish to conclude the signing of a cease-fire in April as well as sign all other complementary agreements.

What is more, the comrades are aware that over the weekend, the Council of Ministers approved a draft law on the partial revision of the Constitution and related legislation. These laws will soon be debated and approved by the People's Assembly, thus confirming that we are continuing, within the set period, to keep our promise to establish a multiparty and democratic regime in the country, enabling all Angolans to actively and consciously participate in the political and economic life of the nation and determine their own destiny. These laws as well as the 1991 economic program, already approved, will create conditions for ensuring that this participation will not take place in an anarchic and disorganized manner. This will constitutionally establish a right to have differing views and launch foundations to establish in Angola a democratic, and prosperous state based on the rule of law. [end recording]

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also said that the MPLA-Labor Party will try to find a common denominator which will consolidate national unity among different political, regional, and ethnical trends. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said: Through dialogue, debate, and concerted efforts we must delineate different political beliefs, economic and financial interests of groups or classes, regional or ethnical beliefs, and find a common denominator.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee will hold a two-day meeting to review the new program and new party statutes which will be discussed by the party special congress to be held in April this year.

Peace Talks To Be Discussed in Lisbon 4 Mar

*MB0403211991 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1934 GMT 4 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] Portuguese, Soviet, and U.S. representatives will meet in Lisbon this afternoon to try to end the impasse on the Angolan peace talks. The Portuguese mediators, and the Soviet and U.S. observers, who form the so-called troika, should set a date for the next meeting between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The last (sixth) round of talks between the warring factions, which should have been held in Portugal between 6 and 7 February, failed to take place due to differences. [passage omitted]

It is widely believed in Lisbon that a cease-fire will be signed in April, the date proposed by the Angolan authorities. News media sources say that the Portuguese mediator has proposed that elections should be held between 18 and 24 months after the signing of a cease-fire. The sources added that the observers have already agreed with the proposal which will be submitted to the Angolan Government and UNITA at the next meeting.

Mozambique

Deputy Minister Gives Political Changes Briefing

*MB2802192091 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Eduardo da Silva Nihia, a member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Political Bureau and deputy defense minister, today delivered a speech on ongoing political and social changes in the country. He was addressing a meeting of the Gaza Provincial Government. Nihia referred in particular to peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo in Rome and condemned the armed bandits' maneuvers to hinder the progress of the peace process. Juliano Ferreira, secretary of state for cashew nuts, also briefed participants on the cashew nuts rehabilitation and development project financed by the World Bank. [passage omitted]

Frelimo, Egyptian Party Officials Sign Accord

*MB2802101991 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Delegations of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia are expected to hold talks in Addis Ababa today.

Frelimo and Egypt's National Democratic Party [NDP] signed a party cooperation accord in the Ethiopian capital yesterday. The accord was signed by Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, Frelimo Party foreign affairs secretary, and Butrus Ghali, NDP secretary general and foreign affairs committee secretary. The two officials are attending the current OAU ministerial meeting in the Ethiopian capital. The meeting is chaired by Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi.

Outside the OAU meeting, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has been holding talks with other foreign ministers. Yesterday,

Minister Mocumbi attended a meeting of the foreign ministers of the five Lusophone countries.

Swaziland

Parliamentarians Allege Government Controlled

MB2802094291 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 28 Feb 91 pp 1, 28

[Report by Mashumi Twala: "Cabinet Hijacked: 'Sinister Group Now Hires, and Fires Ministers', Say MPs"]

[Text] MPs [members of parliament] charged yesterday that a certain group of politicians has hijacked the Government from the cabinet.

MPs said the "unconstitutional force" operated outside government, and has removed powers from the Prime Minister.

They said the clique was functioning as deputy cabinet ministers and was responsible for a recent shock dismissal of a cabinet minister and the appointment of another whose credentials have never been explained.

Also, they said, it was because of the powerful new group of men that it was recently disclosed in the media that certain cabinet ministers were in line for dismissal. They attacked the Prime Minister for doing nothing about it.

The MPs were speaking during debate on the budget allocation to the Private and Cabinet Office, in the House of Assembly.

One of the speakers, Mr Dzingalive Dlamini said it appeared that there was a group of "sponsors" who appoint cabinet ministers into position and also remove them when the candidates begin to stray from the set down policies and desires of the group.

"This shows then that the Prime Minister no longer has control over government affairs since this has been taken over by this powerful group," he said.

Mr Dlamini said he was shocked to learn of the summary dismissal of a very able minister and stated the nation was being owed an explanation for this.

He said the nation was also still puzzled that there is a group of men from whom was appointed a cabinet minister.

"What criteria was used to choose this cabinet minister whom I will not name?" he asked.

Earlier, George Portgieter said he was confident the Prime Minister was familiar with the government machinery and the constitutional laws.

He said he was also confident that he recognised and upheld the importance of the freedom of the press in a society such as this which respects the norms of democracy.

Mr Potgieter said it was possibly in keeping with such freedom that reports had appeared in the press that certain ministers were to be fired.

However, he said, what worried him was that there has never been a response from the Prime Minister either confirming or denying such reports, in order to prevent confusion on the public.

"If this is true, how are we to regard those ministers when they come for debate here. How can they be respected and can anybody blame them if they do not cooperate.

"The press is not lying about this. How can it be when such stories are a topic in all drinking places," he said.

Mr Potgieter said although certain people might be given certain jobs to do officially for the state and are paid in taxpayers' money, unless such people are gazetted, then their appointment is unconstitutional.

Yet, he said, such a group of people exist, operating as deputy cabinet ministers who are entitled to even government car loans.

"How can you work like that. If was one of the people reported to have been fired, I would have dropped everything and gone to the highest authority to resign. How can the officials under these ministers continue to respect them when they are said to have been fired.

"How can you preside over the cabinet when your powers have been taken from you by these unconstitutional forces?" he said.

Referring to the reports of dismissals of ministers, Mr Dlamini said it was particularly painful that ministers here are removed in such a manner that implies disgrace on their part.

He said: "This is sad because before they become ministers these people have regular well paying jobs. When they are appointed, they are given national responsibilities and suddenly there comes outside forces that throw them off their seats, raising suspicions about that cabinet minister and casting a bad reputation on them yet they did not even apply for the job."

He also criticised the fact that dismissed cabinet ministers do not get terminal benefits.

Mr. P.M. Nsibandze said he was disappointed to see that the cabinet ministers who were reported fired, had taken it upon themselves to comment to the press about the matter.

"Why did they comment about it. This must not happen again," he said.

In response the prime minister said he also learnt of the apparent dismissal of the ministers in the press and had since established that the original reports were carried in the foreign media.

He said since this, he and his colleagues had been equally baffled about the reports' authenticity.

He said: "I discussed the matter with my colleagues and sympathised with those who were allegedly dismissed. Although we have never publicised our reaction, we have done something about it and have even made representation to higher authorities.

"If we had known who the source of the information was, we would have taken steps to get to the bottom of the matter."

Mr Dlamini also informed the House that officially himself and the cabinet were not aware of outside forces usurping powers from them.

"But we have heard stories about it," he said.

At this stage Mr Potgieter stood and declared "Oh I can name them for you."

To laughter, the Speaker Mr Seth Dhlamini warned that rules did not permit the naming of people.

The Prime Minister further reminded the House that the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers was the responsibility of the highest authority in the country.

He said if there were loopholes in the system, then one can only use the traditional means of making representation.

Assembly Speaker Refuses Defense Vote Questions

MB0103084091 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 1 Mar 91 pp 1, 28

[Report by James Dlamini: "Army Budget Furore: Speaker Moved to the Throne To Muzzle MPs"]

[Text] A staggering E[emalangen]45.113 million defence vote passed through a stormy House of Assembly yesterday.

The Speaker, Mr. Seth Dlamini rail-roaded grumbling Members of Parliament [MP] and sternly forbade them from raising any issues on the defence vote.

A suggestion by the Prime Minister that the least that could be done would be to take the defence appropriation to a caucus of the House was also thrown out by a stern speaker.

Although defence does not have a minister in the cabinet, the Prime Minister is responsible for presenting it to the House.

When the defence appropriation was introduced to the House, Mr. Nkomnophondo Khumalo, MP stood up to speak.

Before Mr. Khumalo said anything, the speaker turned to the Prime Minister and asked if he had been instructed to answer any questions on this bill this year.

He said he recalled that the practice has been that since there is no minister of defence, the Prime Minister would simply present the bill and then the House would pass it without questions.

The Prime Minister said he had not been instructed to answer any questions and requested that the usual practice of passing the defence vote be followed.

Mr. Khumalo then explained that he did not intend to ask questions. He said he only wanted to help because he knew about the problems in the army and what was going on. "I wanted to build," he said.

Other MPs: Mr. George Potgieter, Mr. Madoda Nsi-bandze, Mr. O.Z. Dlamini also stood up and said they wanted to speak on a point of clarification.

As the three MPs remained standing waiting for their chance to speak, Mr. Constantine Sifundza stood up and said: I support the Prime Minister. The speaker shouted him down.

Mr. Potgieter said it was wrong to say that defence had no minister.

He said for the purposes of the House, the Prime Minister was responsible for defence.

Mr. Potgieter said it would sound bad when the public hears that Parliament just passes money without due consideration. But he said he understood why the Prime Minister could not answer any questions.

"If we asked him how many guns the army had, he would scratch his head because he doesn't know," he said.

The speaker then left his seat and went to the Throne as a sign that he did not wish to be opposed. While standing by the Throne he said: "I request the Honourable House to conduct itself in an adult way. When I go back to my seat I will only allow the Prime Minister to speak on a point of clarification. Otherwise we follow the old procedure."

The Prime Minister then said: "I want to clarify because I know that the Honorable members are representatives of the nation. They have a right to ask questions. Would the issues they wish to raise be referred to caucus."

The speaker responded: "I do not grant the Prime Minister what he asks. I will proceed as we did last year. I would be allowing the Prime Minister to blunder if I agree to his suggestion. I am not about to do that."

The speaker then proceeded and went through the motions. The vote was passed with scattered "nays." So far, this was the only vote that got negative votes.

On Wednesday [27 February] during the police vote, some MPs complained that the police force was getting too little while the army got a lion's share.

Flees to 'Neighboring Country'

MB0303094691 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 3 Mar 91 p 1, 2

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "MP Flees to Exile"]

[Text] Outspoken Member of Parliament, Mr Philip Dzingalive Dlamini is believed to have fled the country yesterday.

Mr. Dlamini is believed to have headed to a neighbouring country to seek political asylum

Mr Dlamini spoke to THE TIMES SUNDAY in the morning from Simunye, and called later, around 7:45 PM to say he was safely out of the country, much against his will.

He said trouble for him started on Friday afternoon, when two senior officials from Tibiyo [Tibiyo Take Ngwane, Minerals of Ngwane—Swazi national development

agency] arrived at Simunye Sugar Company, where he was personnel manager, to say they had orders "from above" that he should be fired from the company.

Tibiyo is a major shareholder of Simunye.

The Tibiyo officials who went to Simunye have been identified, but their names may not be released.

They spoke to senior executives of the company, while Mr Dlamini was attending the ongoing Parliament session.

The company's executive confirmed yesterday that they had received instructions from the Tibiyo men to sack Mr Dlamini, seize his company car, and evict him from the company house.

Speaking from a location he refused to identify, Mr Dlamini said he intends to seek political asylum and write letters of notification to the commonwealth Parliamentary Association, as well as the Amnesty International.

He said he hoped the authorities will not victimise his children, as he had to leave them behind because of the urgency of his plight.

"The threat against me was very serious. I am escaping from what I believed was an imminent detention under [a] 60-days [detention order].

"I believe that I am being victimised because of my comments during the Army debate on the budget, as well as the submissions I made about a clique that has hijacked the government, to intimidate ministers and take over the powers of the Prime Minister," he added.

"I am sad about the manner in which the authorities have handled the whole thing. For one my work at Simunye has nothing to do with politics.

"I am a citizen of this country by right. It is not a privilege for me to be a Swazi citizen. In Parliament all I did was to talk about the issues that affect people in their everyday lives and did so much research before uttering any word. I believed that in Parliament I was a politician and a representative of the people. I have not committed any crime.

"I am surprised that there were complaints about my Parliament work, left, right and centre but no-one wanted to give me an audience to state my case.

"That is why I intend notifying Amnesty International as well as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association about what happened in my course of duty in the Parliament of Swaziland.

"Swaziland has always claimed to be a democratic state, and look what they have done to me!

"I had to flee because I feared to be detained under 60-days. It would seem this morning (Saturday) my movements were being monitored at Simunye and I felt something sinister was on the cards.

"Of course I am sad to leave my family and friends this way, but things were getting pretty hot.

I can only hope that my children will not be intimidated. I could not sit there and wait for my detention," he said, in a voice seemingly strained.

Mr Dlamini, a firebrand MP was an outspoken critic of the Tinkhundla [Council of Chiefs] system.

During the People's Parliament meeting at Ludzidzini Royal Residence he said that he did not know who elected him to Parliament. He told the gathering he tried to find out who the "good samaritan" was, but he said he was accused of interfering with the Tinkhundla system of doing things.

On another occasion in Parliament, he was visibly angry when the Speaker, Mr Seth Dlamini refused him permission to ask Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini why a member of the committee of Seven was appointed regional administrator for Lubombo.

Mr Logwazela Thwala was appointed regional administrator of Lubombo.

The Committee of seven is responsible for elections.

Mr Dlamini said in his understanding, members of this committee are not supposed to hold public positions.

This week in Parliament he was at the forefront, when he expressed concern against the muzzling of MPs during a debate of the army budget. The House of Assembly finally approved over E45 million to the defence force.

Parliamentarians Criticize Electric Board

MB0203181491 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 2 Mar 91 p 24

[Report by Pat Jele: "MPs Lash Numerous Power Problems"]

[Excerpt] The cause of numerous power cuts which have severely affected business in recent months is a drought which gripped the country up until December. Minister for Natural Resources, Prince Nqaba told parliament yesterday.

He was reacting to questions by parliamentarians who complained that electricity services by the Swaziland Electricity Board [SEB] were getting worse.

The MPs [members of Parliament] suggested to the minister that people and their property who have fallen victims to electricity be compensated by the SEB.

Parliament accused the SEB of failure to utilise what it has, alleging that in the past Swaziland had no electricity links with South Africa and yet there were no power cuts.

They wondered why these cuts were occurring because Swaziland was now getting more power from the republic, adding that the problem is with SEB management. [passage omitted]

Niger

'Armed Group' Attacks Algerian Border Post

AB0403112891 Paris AFP in French 1005 GMT
4 Mar 91

[Text] Niamey 4 Mar (AFP)—Two Nigerois, including one policeman, were killed during an attack by "an armed group" on 2-3 March at the Assamaka border post (between Niger and Algeria), according to a communique from the Niger Interior Ministry. Three other Nigerois were wounded, and one of the assailants, whose identity has not been revealed, was wounded before he was captured, the communique added. The other assailants, who were on board four vehicles, escaped toward Inguezam (Algeria), according to the same source.

A French national, Pierre Blanchet (46 years old), was killed during a similar attack on 19 February on a village of technicians of the Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Aviarian Organization (OCLALAV) in Inabangaritt (1,300 km north of Niamey). According to reliable sources, this attack was led by a group of Touareg dissidents in Niger and Mali. In May 1990, a group of Touaregs attacked the Tchintabaraden subprefecture (700 km north of Niamey). Officially, Niger Army intervention left 63 dead, but some reports, notably those in the international press, said "hundreds" had died.

Nigeria

UN Representative on Effects of Gulf War

AB2702145191 Dakar PANA in English 1300 GMT
27 Feb 91

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Lagos, 27 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN, Professor Ibrahim Gambari, has said that the greatest implication of the Gulf war will be a serious re-organisation of the world body, aimed at rectifying its failed capacity for peaceful settlement of disputes. Speaking at a public lecture organised by the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) in Lagos Tuesday, Gambari said that the pace and consistency by which the Security Council acted to implement its decision to have Iraq withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait approximates the ideals of collective security although the actual use of force is outside the control of the Council. After the war in the Gulf is over, there will be the need to re-examine the role of the military staff committee and the command and control of forces which are authorised to implement Security Council resolutions," he said.

The title of his lecture was *The Role of the UN in a Changing World Order*. He said that the UN, having been established to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," should give diplomatic settlement process more chance to work in the future, adding that the UN secretary-general should never give up hope even in

situations which may appear hopeless." The UN must continue to persevere in the pursuit of peaceful settlement of dispute," he added, stressing that the organisation's charter was very clear that the authorisation and waging of war are collective instruments of the very last resort."

Gambari said that more than ever before, the members of the UN must perceive and use the organisation as a purposeful forum and instrument for securing a world order, in which peace and security, human rights, development and respect for international law would reign supreme." Gambari also highlighted the inconsistency of the UN, noting that the speed and vigour with which the Security Council reacted against the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait can be contrasted with the lack of unanimity and slowness by which the same council has responded to the issue of territories occupied by Israel since 1967." The Nigerian diplomat said that a creative period had started in the world, a period of cooperation and codevelopment, with a veritable intellectual challenge to politicians and diplomats."

To reform the UN, he suggested a new leadership, particularly now that the present secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, would be bowing out by the end of 1991. The new secretary general [words indistinct], must be [words indistinct] who can carry further the process of reform within the organisation and an international civil servant who can take advantage of favourable circumstances to enhance international peace and security, social justice and development," he said.

Gambari made a strong case for a permanent African representation on the UN Security Council and the need for an African to head the UN, not only because it is our turn to provide the secretary-general, rather we point to [words indistinct] about one-third of the UN's 160 total membership, was the only continent which has not had the opportunity to provide a secretary-general. The continent, he added does have outstanding individuals who would make excellent secretary-general of the UN if given the opportunity to serve."

Official Asked To Resign for Drug Involvement

AB2702184291 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 25 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Two prominent Nigerian lawyers and opponents of the Nigerian military government have called for the resignation of the chairman of the official Drug Law Enforcement Agency because of his alleged involvement in a hard drugs and bribery scandal. Last week, the relative of a high-society socialite who is to be tried on drug charges accused the agency's chairman, Fedelis Oyakilome, of accepting a bribe in return for dropping charges against a drug baron. But the chairman has categorically denied that suggestion. On the calls that he should step down, Mark Doyle in Lagos reports:

[Begin Doyle recording] The chairman of the Drug Enforcement Agency has rejected the bribery allegation as part of a smear campaign by drug barons. However, the two prominent lawyers said that he should resign immediately while the charge against him is investigated to see if it is true.

Meanwhile, the lawyers said in their statement that the lady socialite currently held on the state security legislation signed by the vice president should be released. If she has committed any crime, they said, she should be charged and tried before a court of law.

The lawyers who released the statement, Chief Gani Fawehinmi and Dr. Olu Onagiriwa, are well-known political opponents of the government. Like a number of human rights activists also involved in this case, they seem to be exploiting the scandal for political ends as well as commenting on its legal aspects. The lawyers' statement denounces, for example, the fact that a senior official in a military government has offered public support for Mr. Oyakilome, while the Office of the Vice President has made allegations against the detained woman.

The whole affair, the lawyers said, stinks to high heaven and indicates that decadence in Nigeria has reached the zenith. This dramatic language follows editorials in at least two Nigerian newspapers which have also questioned how a man accused of involvement in such a serious crime as bribery is allowed to remain in public office.

Mr. Oyakilome is not immediately available to comment on the latest attack on him, but when questioned earlier, he repeated his insistence that the main issue in this case was not the allegation against him, which he repeated was untrue, but the allegation against the woman detained for alleged involvement in a drug ring. Her case would be tried in open court, he said, repeating an earlier promise from the Office of the Vice President. [end recording]

Niger To Receive Water From Katsina State Dam

*AB2702190091 Kaduna Domestic Service
in English 1700 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Nigeria is to provide Niger Republic with about 23 million cubic liters of water from the multipurpose Jibiya Dam in Katsina State. The dam was built at a cost of 1.1 billion naira.

The minister of water resources, Alhaji Abubakar Hashidu, disclosed this today while speaking at the commissioning of the dam by President Ibrahim Babangida. He said the water supply to Niger Republic would be equivalent to 16.6 percent of the total water storage of the dam.

The dam has capacity for 142 million cubic liters of water, a lake area, and a potable water facility. It also has an irrigation facility which consists of 3,500 hectares of

land, a canal and a (?drain), as well as 160 km of road network. The minister also said the irrigated agriculture component of the dam could produce more than 21,000 tonnes of grain annually.

Senegal

Gulf Contingent Available for Post-War Role

*AB0403213091 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT
4 Mar 91*

[Text] Dakar, March 4 (AFP)—The 495-man Senegalese contingent in the anti-Iraq Gulf coalition force, "is at the disposal of the Saudi authorities" for a possible post-war peace-keeping role, Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall said Monday.

"We are waiting for the green light from the Saudis," Mr. Fall said, adding that Senegal would respond favorably to a United Nations request for Senegalese troops to join a U.N. peace-keeping force.

The Senegalese were the first African soldiers to arrive in the Gulf last September. Eight Senegalese soldiers were wounded by a Frog missile, two of whom were still in hospital, Mr. Fall said.

***Syria Warned of 'Fickle' U.S. Friendship**

*91AF0679C Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
18-24 Jan 91 p 3*

[Editorial by Abdou Sow: "Interests"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad must be asking himself agonizing questions about his political future. Since the international coalition against Iraq, Syria's head of state has thus far received nothing in exchange other than America's benevolent neutrality when his army occupied the Christian holdout in Beirut so as to expel General Aoun and ensure Syria's hold on the Lebanese Government. It was a fool's bargain because the Americans have been able to count on Syrian troops in launching a battle against Baghdad aimed not at liberating Kuwait—far from it—but more prosaically, at taking control over the region and its large reserves of oil. While al-Asad grapples with the Lebanese quagmire, the Americans will watch calmly over their own strategic interests. For a powerful country in decline such as the United States, the best place from which to retain a certain measure of supremacy over a world that still runs on oil is in the shadow of the derricks.

But that is not all. While great sacrifices will be made in Damascus in order to maintain an occupation army in the field, it will be a totally different story for the Western countries of the coalition. It is clear that once Iraq lays down its arms, when air transport planes and ships arrive to repatriate the West's tanks, they will be bringing with them heavy construction equipment to be used to rebuild the cities and installations destroyed in

the fighting. That was the scenario following the Iraqi-Iranian war: The countries that had sold arms to the two belligerents in wartime orchestrated the peace so as to obtain fantastic new contracts for their construction companies.

That, too, is part of war, an immense demolition operation that forces those who have sustained severe damage to buy everything new. Just imagine all that will have to be replaced and the quantities involved! Not only buildings, but also vehicles, electrical equipment, home appliances, communications networks to be repaired, etc. And weapons. You always buy weapons at the end of a war because, as the proverb warns, if you wish to have peace, prepare for war. It does not add that there will always be merchants of war to persuade their clients of the need to overarm themselves.

But al-Asad will painfully discover a quite different and terrible truth, that he is the obvious next victim of the coalition to which he has given his support. The superpowers, as recent history has shown, [text missing] this honor of intermediate powers, particularly in the Middle East where the Western countries have no intention of being denied access to the oil wells by some maniac who is overarmed or merely overexcited. Nasir's Egypt was attacked in 1956 by a coalition of the French, the English, and the Israelis who wanted to stop him from nationalizing the Suez Canal, which offers an invaluable shortcut through the Red Sea to the oil-rich Gulf. Cairo's military force was to be whittled down over the course of several conflicts with Israel which, for its part, could count on aid provided unreservedly by the United States. A weary Egypt threw in the towel when it signed the Camp David accords and would remain isolated and weakened as a result.

The Iran of the ayatollahs inherited a powerful army from the Pahlavi regime. Iraq was given the task of cutting that army down to size as it was unanimously described as a threat to world peace. Behind Saddam Husayn at that time stood the same countries that are now arrayed against him, and he who is in such a bad posture now was encouraged in those days to repel the obscurantism of Iranian theocracy back into the shadows from which it came. Now that its mission has been accomplished, it is Iraq's turn to pass under the executioner's blade, for which it was encouraged and pushed into making the blunder of invading Kuwait. Syria, which is taking part in the kill, is in the best position to replace Iraq in the unenviable role of future victim, a role that also fell to Argentina, an intermediate power destroyed by Great Britain with American logistic support, as could be expected.

The only intermediate power able to flourish without incurring the destructive wrath of the great Western powers is Israel, which enjoys a complicity that reaches even into the United Nations Security Council. Never will London, Paris, or Washington abandon this cruel fledgling that treats its neighbors the way Iraq treated Kuwait. But it is futile to comment on the attitude of the

United Nations, which in the Gulf crisis has served as nothing more than a pliable tool in the hands of the super powers. To be fair, however, it must be added that the United Nations is not the only entity to be monopolized by the West. "He who controls the media, calls the shots," Mr. Ronald Reagan once proclaimed. Never was that more apparent than on the first day of the conflict.

A vast enterprise of disinformation. That is what the international radio-broadcasting stations have offered the world. The sole source is a reporter from the American network CNN who is holed up in a Baghdad hotel, unable to see much of anything but providing highly approximate information that is being reported by all radio and television stations and by all newspapers around the world. Were there no Iraqi or neutral sources? Certainly, but who cared about them once the spectacle by and large was broadcast over the radio (failing the television coverage that was promised) thanks to the relay facilities of all the Western channels? The Iraqi Air Force, which according to Western sources had ceased to exist after the first American raid, was at least half intact at the end of the day.

That is what Hafez al-Assad will be up against when he is put in the hot seat in a few months or years from now and the American president, suddenly discovering the iniquity of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, cries out to him: "In the name of international law, withdraw from that country."

The world's televisions and radios will echo the cry and will begin to warm public opinion to the idea of programmatic destruction of an intermediate Arab power. So that Israel may live and the arms merchants and multinationals of all [word illegible] may prosper.

Kuwaiti Envoy Interviewed on Reconstruction Plans

*AB2802120891 Dakar PANA in French 1531 GMT
27 Feb 91*

[Text] Dakar, 27 Feb (APS-Sen/PANA)—In an interview with the Senegalese national daily LE SOLEIL, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Senegal said his country will demand "reparations" from Iraq in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution 647. In the interview published today by the Dakar-based daily, Mr. Sulayman Ibrahim al-Murjan said: "It is only fair" for Kuwait to demand such reparations. In this regard, he recalled that "the damage" done to his country "ran in the \$60 billions," that is, "excluding serious damage to oil installations" after "the ignition of 500 oil wells."

From the humanitarian point of view, Iraq committed "genocide," with the "massacre of 7,000 Kuwaitis" in addition to the encampment of "thousands of others in concentration camps," according to the diplomat, who expressed the belief that "400,000 Kuwaitis," that is half of the country's population, were in exile.

The ambassador said Kuwait would not wait for reparations from Iraq before embarking on its reconstruction. The time has come for the mobilization of all energies and resources. "A reconstruction scheme has already been worked out on the basis of data and pictures provided by the Kuwaiti internal resistance," Mr. al-Murjan stated.

"The paramount priority" will be the restoration of water and electricity supply systems, and telecommunications especially with foreign countries, he added. He also observed that the emirate was in the process of signing contracts with international firms for the reconstruction of oil rigs and the rehabilitation of the road network.

For the Kuwaiti diplomat, however, this work includes clearing worksites of mines and the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the country. The work will, therefore, not begin as promptly as the Kuwaiti Government would wish, and Kuwaiti citizens in exile will not be able to return promptly to their country.

Mr. al-Murjan also told LE SOLEIL that "the UN secretary general has a list of the entire Kuwaiti population." The ambassador made the revelation in reply to a question on the means of recognizing genuine Kuwaiti nationals following the "destruction by the occupation troops" of all civilian records. He stated that with that document, "it will be very easy to distinguish between genuine Kuwaitis and impostors."

4 Dead in Artillery Exchanges With Mauritians

AB0403175691 Paris AFP in French 1648 GMT
4 Mar 91

[Text] Dakar, 4 Mar (AFP)—At least four Senegalese civilians were killed and several others seriously wounded during exchanges of gunfire between the Mauritanian and Senegalese armies on the evening of 2 March on the Senegal River, it was learned from sources close to the Senegalese Armed Forces minister today. The two sides used heavy artillery during these incidents, which occurred about 40 kms north of Bakel (eastern Senegal), it was learned from reliable sources in Dakar.

In Nouakchott, reliable sources pointed out that the incident might have been caused by an incursion into Mauritanian territory by an eight-man armed commando from Senegal, which reportedly killed one person and wounded four others. The exchanges of gunfire between the two armies reportedly occurred when the

commando was trying to retreat into Senegal, the same sources added. More gunfire was heard again yesterday, the sources added.

Senegal and Mauritania, which have been locked in conflict since April 1989, had been about to normalize their relations under Malian mediation.

6 Killed in Clashes With Casamance Separatists

AB0403213891 Paris AFP in French 1825 GMT
4 Mar 91

[Text] Dakar, 4 Mar [AFP]—Six people were killed yesterday evening in the village of Boutoute (in the outskirts of Ziguinchor, the chief town of the Casamance region) following an extensive exchange of gunfire between security forces and Casamance separatists, it was learned from reliable sources in Dakar today.

At least, one of the victims was killed by a stray bullet while driving, it was learned from the same source. It was not known if the five others killed were Casamance separatists or passers-by. According to the same sources, exchanges of gunfire lasted several hours near the airport of that tourist town in southern Senegal.

According to the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, which reported the incident in a communique issued today, other "deadly clashes" took place in the same region, near the village of Nyassia, 20 kilometers from Ziguinchor, between 26 February and 2 March. The clashes took place while negotiations were reportedly proceeding between the government and the separatists, it was learned from reliable sources. Delegations from the Casamance region were to meet President Abdou Diouf today, it was learned.

The events in Casamance have resulted in the death of about 150 people over the past 10 months.

Sierra Leone

Outgoing DPRK Envoy Announces Mission Closure

AB2602114291 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 2000 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Summary] The vice president this morning received the outgoing DPRK ambassador to Sierra Leone. The DPRK diplomat, O Nam-chung, disclosed that his departure will coincide with the closure of the DPRK mission in Sierra Leone. Good relations between the two countries will continue, he said.

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